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Bombay Scheme For Establishing Rural Reconstruction Board

Legislative Congress Party's Unanimous Decision

Eligibility To Right Of Fixity Of Tenure

POONA, July 17.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT AFTER NINE HOURS DISCUSSION THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATURE AT ITS MEETING AT POONA UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED THE TENANCY LEGISLATION PROPOSALS PUT FORTH BY THE HON. MR. B. G. KHER, THE PREMIER, ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY.

A suggestion that the right of permanent tenancy be given to the tenants of landlords owning land to the extent of 50 acres is understood to have not found favour with the members.

Gangadharrao Questions Necessity

IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD THAT DURING THE MORNING SITTING MESSRS. GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE AND R. G. SOMAN, DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL (UPPER HOUSE) QUESTIONED THE NECESSITY OF SUCH TENANCY LEGISLATION.

THE HON. MR. MORARJI DESAI, REVENUE MINISTER, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE OPPOSED A PROPOSAL OF A TENANCY INQUIRY COMMITTEE, AS HE FELT SURE THAT HE HAD ALREADY SUFFICIENT DATA TO SUBSTANTIATE THE MINISTRY'S PROPOSALS.

Trade Disputes Bill

THE MEETING UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE PREMIER'S AMENDED DRAFT OF THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE DEBT REDEMPTION SCHEME WERE ALSO ACCEPTED BY THE PARTY MEETING.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

Congress Legislature Party Accepts Bombay Tenancy Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

The Congress Assembly party resumed its discussions of the proposed Tenancy Bill at 8 a.m. this morning. After a long discussion the general principles were agreed to unanimously.

They comprise security of tenure to tenants, who are cultivating lands for the last six years and over in alineated Khoti and Talukdari villages. Tenants of landlords holding more than 100 acres of lands in Ryotwari areas are also to get benefit of this privilege. Such tenants can only be evicted if they fail to pay reasonable rent, to be fixed by mutual agreement, failing which by the machinery contemplated in Bill and in certain other contingencies. It was agreed that the Bill should be framed on these lines.

The Revenue Minister is meeting the Revenue Committee of the Party to discuss details.

The meeting broke up at 12-30 p.m. for dinner and reassembled at 3 p.m., when Debt redemption scheme was taken up for discussion. General principles of the scheme were unanimously agreed to. These comprise scaling down of debts prior to 1931 in proportion to the fall in prices and reduction according to paying capacity of the debtor in relation to the value of his property and formation of organisation of finance rural reconstruction including redemption of debts and provision of short-term

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

INDIA'S GREETINGS TO BRITISH WORKERS ON PAGE 7

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

A Comprehensive Scheme

POONA, July 17.

The Bombay Congress Legislature Party concluded its deliberations this evening after discussing the proposed tenancy Bill and debt redemption.

The following communique was issued at the close of the meeting:—

"The Congress Assembly Party resumed discussions on the proposed Tenancy Bill, this morning, at the Gokhale Hall. After long discussion general principles were agreed to unanimously. They comprise: Security of tenure to tenants who have been cultivating lands for the last six years and over, in the alienated Khoti and Talukdari villages. Tenants of landlords holding more than a hundred acres of land in Ryotwari areas are also to have the benefit of this privilege. Such tenants can only be evicted if they fail to pay a reasonable rent to be fixed by mutual agreement, failing which the machinery contemplated in the Bill will operate, and in certain other contingencies. This right is not transferrable. It was agreed that the Bill should be framed on these lines. The Revenue Minister is meeting the Revenue Committee of the Party to discuss its details".

DEBT REDEMPTION BILL.

As regards the Debt Redemption Bill, the communique adds that the general principles of the scheme were unanimously agreed to. These comprise the scaling down of debts prior to 1931 in proportion to the fall in prices: the reduction to be in accordance with the paying capacity of the debtor in relation to the value of his property, and the formation of an organisation of finance rural reconstruction, including redemption of debts, provision of short-term credit for productive activities of agriculturists.

It is expected that a detailed

(Continued on page 8 col. 2)

KHER EXPLAINS PROVISIONS OF TENANCY BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

The Bombay Congress Legislative Party reassembled at the Gokhale Hall this morning and resumed discussion on principles underlying the Tenancy Bill as proposed by the Bombay Government.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the leader of the Party and the Prime Minister, in his opening remarks, sketched in brief the broad outlines of this measure.

One great feature of this bill, according to him, is that landowners possessing less than 100 acres of land will not come under the operation of this bill. This means that the main objection raised against this bill that it sought to expropriate lands of all landlords and transfer them to the tenants melts away. According to this provision the Bill will affect not only the poor petty landholders but only the big bossess amongst the zemindars. Its provisions would, however, apply to all Inamdars, Taluqdars and Sardars without distinction.

TENANCY RIGHT.

The tenant's occupancy right will ripen at the end of 6 continuous years' holding ending on the 1st of April, 1937.

This right, will, however, be subject to two conditions. Firstly it would accrue to those tenants alone who clear off in full the arrears of two years previous to 1938. As regards the arrears of rent for the period previous to these two years before 1938, the tenant would be required to make them good by instalments within four years' time. If the tenant fails to complete payment in these four years, his right to occupancy right would automatically lapse.

RENT FIXATION.

The tenant's right would not be liable to be waived until he continues to pay without default the fixed economic rent. This rent would be fixed either by mutual agreement, or by the usage of locality, or in the last resort by the Government arbitration. This economic rent would be liable to be raised or lowered according to the corresponding rise and fall in the market values of commodities.

The tenant would make himself liable to eviction by the landowner in case if he fails to pay the rent, or if he harms the corps of the land, or if the land-

(Continued on page 8 col. 2)

JINNAH-BOSE NEGOTIATIONS AND AFTER

Prominent Muslim Leaguer Confers With Congress President

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Political circles attach considerable significance to a meeting between a prominent member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and the Congress President, which took place, to-day, at the latter's residence. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was also present at the meeting.

The discussion, it is believed, related to the recent negotiations between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

It is understood that another meeting between the same Muslim League leader and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will take place before the latter proceeds to Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—A. P.

ANNIVERSARY OF WAR IN SPAIN

Jawahar Addresses Mass Demonstration

LONDON, July 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru carried out his last public engagement in England this afternoon when he stood on the plinth of Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square, attired in Khaddar, and addressed a mass demonstration in connection with the second anniversary of the war in Spain.

Pandit Nehru's daughter, Miss Indira, stood on his right holding aloft a large banner in the colours of Republican Spain. The afternoon was fine and the crowd immense. Pandit Nehru's voice was unable to reach the outskirts owing to the gruelling time he has had since he arrived in England which has taken a marked toll of his voice.

Pandit Nehru advanced his well-known theories in respect of Fascism and Imperialism.

Other speakers included Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Lord Faringdon and members of the International Brigade. Appeals were made to the crowd for contributions whereby it is hoped to raise a thousand sterling to buy food as an anniversary gift for the chdilren of Republican Spain.

Pandit Nehru is remaining in England until July 20 when he returns to Paris where he will address peace societies.—Reuter.

Working Committee To Consider C. P. Ministerial Question

PREMIER KHARE TO STATE HIS CASE: OTHER MINISTERS ALSO TO BE CALLED?

NAGPUR, July 17.

Following a requisition from members a meeting of the Provincial Assembly Congress Party is likely to be summoned at Nagpur on the eve of the Working Committee meeting, i.e., on July 22.

The "United Press" understands that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has informed the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, that the C. P. Ministerial question would be placed before the Working Committee, and that the Premier has been summoned to state his case. The other Ministers are also likely to be called and questioned by the Committee, to enable them to decide the matter.—United Press.

WITHDRAWAL, ONLY TEMPORARY

NAGPUR, July 16.

The "United Press" definitely understands that although Mr. P. B. Gole and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh have withdrawn their resignations as a result of persuasion late last night, yet their withdrawal is temporary and they will place the same in the hands of the Working Committee.

It seems on account of internal dissensions in the Cabinet, administrative activities have become practically paralysed. In the circumstances, it appears the Congress Working Committee will take serious notice of these events when it meets at Wardha on July 23.—United Press.

Federation Issue X-Rayed

Apple-Cart Of Peace-Makers In England Upset

Congress' Uncompromising Opposition To Dyarchical Govt.

ANOTHER BID FOR PEACE?

Jawahar-Linlithgow Meeting To-morrow?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 17.

SINCE CABLING, LAST SUNDAY, I HAVE GOT IN MY POSSESSION FURTHER INFORMATION WHICH THROWS LURID LIGHT ON HOW CONVERSATIONS ARE PROCEEDING HERE IN THE MATTER OF INAUGURATION OF FEDERATION. LAST WEEK-END WHICH PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU SPENT IN THE COUNTRY HOME OF LORD LOTHIAN WAS EXPECTED TO BE UTILISED FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS OF FORMULA, DETAILS ABOUT WHICH I CABLED LAST SUNDAY. HOWEVER, FOR TWO REASONS, NO DISCUSSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION COULD ULTIMATELY TAKE PLACE AT NORFOLK. IN THE FIRST PLACE, LADY ASTOR, BETTER KNOWN IN POLITICAL CIRCLES AS "OUR NANCY", WAS MORE INTERESTED IN DISCUSSING THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH SHE LECTURED ON THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN FIGHT AGAINST ITALIAN AND GERMAN INTERVENTION, AND COMMENDED: "THESE SPANIARDS—SPANISH REFUGEES— SHOULD BE SENT BACK IMMEDIATELY TO THEIR WRETCHED COUNTRY".

"OUR NANCY" IS ALSO CREDITED WITH HAVING SUGGESTED THAT GENERAL FRANCO'S VICTORY WOULD ULTIMATELY MEAN PRESERVATION OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

Jawahar Learns Great Lesson?

I AM TOLD PT. NEHRU FELT THOROUGHLY BORED THE WHOLE TIME SHE WAS CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF LADY IRONSIDE. WHEN HE WENT TO LONDON THE FOLLOWING DAY HE HUMOROUSLY REMARKED: "I LEARNT A GREAT LESSON AS TO HOW TO CONTROL ONESELF BY OBSERVING COMPLETE SILENCE. BUT THE MORE IMPORTANT REASON WHICH DID NOT PERMIT ANY DISCUSSION ON THE INDIAN FEDERAL PROBLEM WAS MORE AND PERHAPS THE LATEST COMMUNICATIONS THAT HAD REACHED LONDON ON BEHALF OF THOSE WHO ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN POSITION TO DELIVER THE GOODS ON BEHALF OF CONGRESS ON THE QUESTION OF FEDERATION.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD WHEN THE ATTENTION OF THESE CONGRESSMEN WAS DRAWN TO THE FACT THAT MEN LIKE LORDS LOTHIAN, HALIFAX, SAMUEL, AND LINLITHGOW HAD THE IMPRESSION THAT CONGRESS LEADERS WOULD BE SATISFIED WITH GRANT OF CONCESSIONS BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE LINES OF THE FORMULA WHICH I HAVE ALREADY WIRED. THESE LEADERS FROM INDIA HAVE COMMUNICATED WITH CERTAIN PEOPLE WHO ARE ACTING AS PEACEMAKERS ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HERE.

Concession Not Enough

ACCORDING TO THIS COMMUNICATION IT IS MADE CLEAR THAT THE CONGRESS WILL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH A MERE GRANT OF THESE CONCESSION. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIC OBJECTION WHICH THE CONGRESS WILL NOT WAIVE IS TO THE NATURE OF ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. THE CONGRESS WILL STILL CONTINUE TO OBJECT TO THE SORT OF DYARCHICAL GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL EXIST, WHEREBY CERTAIN ADMINISTRATION WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY THE VICEROY DIRECTLY, AND THE REMAINING ADMINISTRATION WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY THE MINISTRY.

IT IS ALSO EMPHASISED THAT DESPITE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION WITH VITAL CHANGES THEREIN THE CONGRESS WILL REMAIN THE SAME.

Apple-Cart Upset.

IF THE CONGRESS AT ALL DECIDES TO WORK SUCH AN AMENDED CONSTITUTION IT WILL DO SO ONLY WITH THE OBJECT OF HASTENING THE DAY OF CONVENING A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, IN ORDER THAT INDIA MAY FINALLY FRAME HER OWN CONSTITUTION FOR AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY. THERE IS NO DOUBT THIS COMMUNICATION HAS UPSET THE APPLE CART OF THESE PEACEMAKERS HERE. NEVERTHELESS, THERE ARE PEOPLE HERE WHO STILL DRAW AN OPTIMISTIC PICTURE. THEY DESIRE THAT SINCE PT. NEHRU IS HERE ANOTHER BID FOR PEACE BE MADE BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR PARIS. THEY ALSO SUGGEST THAT AN OPPORTUNITY BE GIVEN FOR A FRANK DISCUSSION BETWEEN PT. NEHRU AND LORD LINLITHGOW. IT IS, THEREFORE, POSSIBLE THAT LORD LINLITHGOW AND PT. NEHRU WOULD MEET DURING THE NEXT FOUR DAYS. IT IS MY BELIEF SUCH A MEETING COULD TAKE PLACE ONLY ON TUESDAY (JULY 19).

Jawahar-Linlithgow Meetin g

TO-MORROW PT. NEHRU IS SPENDING THE DAY AT OXFORD. ON WEDNESDAY, HE HAS A SERIES OF PRIVATE ENGAGEMENTS WHICH HE IS NOT IN A POSITION TO CANCEL, OR ALTER, AND, ON THURSDAY, HE WILL BID US GOOD-BYE. I WILL NOT, THEREFORE BE SURPRISED IF PT. NEHRU AND LORD LINLITHGOW MEET FOR A MEAL,—MOST PROBABLY LUNCH IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT PT. NEHRU WOULD LIKE TO SPEND TUESDAY EVENING QUIETLY.

BRITISH GOVT.'S WELCOME TO LINLITHGOW

LONDON, July 17.

A cordial welcome was given by Government to Lord and Lady Linlithgow at the India Office.

"The reception will be echoed by members of all the parties," declares the "Observer."

The paper adds that there may be differing opinions on the political situation in India. But there can be no two opinions on the devoted and experienced work which the Governor-General during the first phase of his Viceroyalty has given to the twin causes of Public Health and Indian Agriculture. These affect the humble lives of India's obscure millions in her countless villages Lord Linlithgow has provided a sining example for India of the future.—Reuter.

American Professional Golf

LONDON, July 17.

A Shawneeon Delaware, in the American Professional Golf Championship, Paul Runyan from White Plains, New York, beat Sams Nead, Ryder Cup player, being 8 to 7 in 36 holes.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMAN WINS

Rajamundry R. C. By-Election Result

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 17.

Mr. Marina Subba Rao has been declared elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from Rajahmundry Rural Constituency in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. B. Raja Rao.

Mr. Subba Rao is a member of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and East Godavari District Congress Working Committee.

In 1921 he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for his Congress activities.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adelts

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

4. APPEALS FOR HELP

Familyman with motherless children in trouble working European firm wants an advance to relieve from debts will pay by instalments, will any sympathetic party relieve the family, apply Box No. 10529 "Bombay Chronicle"

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted as Assistant Secretary for a Bombay Commercial Association an M.A. or B. Com. strong in English and Hindi with good knowledge of commercial questions. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 10532 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two qualified Boiler Makers for workshop at Aden. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box 10522 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Principal for a Hindu Public School, salary Rs. 450-50-750 and residence. Must be Hindu with high European or Indian Educational Qualifications and experience of conducting a high or Public School in India. Will have to join from May, 1939. Applications should be submitted before 25th July, 1938, to the Trustees; Bai Kabibai Trust, 26, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (9008)

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At Ballard Estate, facing Harbour office premises one or two floors, each floor area exceeding 5000 sq. ft. with modern conveniences from November 1938. Apply Box 9032, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10525 "Bombay Chronicle".

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8625)

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Be a Cartoonist at home. Earn Rs. 200 a month. Details from Bays Burns School, New Delhi (10506)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION

MADRAS POLICE SUBORDINATE SERVICE SERGEANTS' VACANCIES.

There are several vacancies in the category of Sergeant in the Madras Police Subordinate Service and applications for these posts are invited.

2. An applicant must, amongst others, satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) Have had at least 3 years in the British Army,
(b) Be under 45 on 1st November, 1938.
(c) Have at least a second class Army Certificate of Education.

3. Forms of application and full details and conditions of the appointments may be obtained on requisition to the ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, MYLAPORE, MADRAS, enclosing an addressed envelope stamped with postage stamps to the value of two annas. No notice will be taken of a requisition not accompanied by an addressed envelope so stamped. Correspondence in this matter should not be addressed to the undersigned.

F. SAYERS,
Inspector-General of Police.
Madras, 15th July, 1938.

POONA RACING SEASON 1938.

Rates of Admission to the Enclosures inclusive of entertainment tax

SEASON TICKETS & COUPON books for 12 days racing
Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Lady ..... Rs. 15.

DAY TICKETS
Members and First Enclosure
Gentleman ..... Rs. 4
Lady ..... Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE
Admission ..... Rs. 1|8
Soldiers in uniform Rs. -|12|-

By Order
H. C. CLIFTON,
Ag. Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

(8910)

NOTICE.

CUMBALLA HILL, PLOT NO. 1.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease of Plot No. 1 at Cumballa Hill, admeasuring 4,926 square yards. The plot is available for the construction of one building of the bungalow type with not more than one ground and one upper floor. Each floor may be used as a self contained flat.

Tenderers should state their offers as ground rent at 5 per cent. of Rs. x per square yard per annum.

Tenders should be on approved forms of Agreement accompanied by deposits equivalent to two years' full ground rent and should reach the Collector, on or before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 29th July, 1938. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Approved forms of Agreement with the form of Lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector in the Old Custom House on payment of Annas four per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 4th July, 1938.

8935.

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10501)

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 1055 OF 1936.

MEGHRAJ TULSIDAS, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Lala Tulsidas Meghraj, through his Munim Guruditamal Rughnath, residing at Mandvi, outside the fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RATILAL NARSIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, at present residing at Ghogha in Kathiawar ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of November, 1936, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the abovenamed Defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1995-13-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and the sum of Rs. 125 for the costs of the notice of Motion and further simple interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 21st day of April 1937, and alias Warrant of Sale dated the 21st day of April 1938 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Defendant, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All those two pieces or parcels of land now formed into one situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate Karwar Street in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 8/9 square yards together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1164 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under "A" Ward No. 2725 Street No. 23 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Karwar Street on or towards the South East and West by the land belonging to the Trustees and belonging to Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 21st day of July, 1938, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 21st April, 1937 and alias Warrant of Sale, dated the 21st day of April, 1938, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of B. N. Baria and Ors. allowed for Rs. 30,771/9/5 inclusive of interest and income-tax upto 24th December, 1937, but exclusive of costs charges and expences and also further interest and income-tax. This claim to be considered as one of a secured creditor.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Manecklal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1938.

M. I ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
9031.

Public Notices

15th July 1938.

A large firm of Cotton Exporters-Importers write:—

To,

Whomsoever It May Concern,

"This is to introduce Messrs. Purshotamdas Madhavani & Co., Bombay, the Clearing and Forwarding Agents, who have rendered their services to us with best efficiency, for last several years.

They have executed their duties with utmost accuracy, promptitude and straightforwardness to our entire satisfaction.

The firm works under the experienced supervision of Mr. J. KOTAK, who is in the line for last 25 years, with the able assistance of a very polite and efficient staff.

It may also be mentioned that the firm possess their own extensive godowns, which are always at the disposal of their clients at very nominal charges.

We strongly recommend this firm to Business Houses or Banks who may desire the services of honest, accurate and efficient Forwarding and Clearing Agents."

The original can be inspected in their Office.

Messrs. PURSHOTAMDAS MADHVANI & CO.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Petit Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

(9040)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KALYANDAS BHAIDAS, JASVANTLAL MATUBHAI and KANTILAL M. VAKIL, the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. MOTILAL TRIBHOVANDAS SATAWALLA, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuages tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Khanderao Wadi in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2434, Old Survey No. 79 and New Survey No. 486 and Cadastral Survey No. 1704 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4139 and 40 and Street No. 9 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Khanderao Wadi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vinayak Vasudeo and others and partly by the property of Damodar Pandurang on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground and partly by the property belonging to Dr. DeMonte and on or towards the South by the property of Pranjivandas Jagoosha.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1938.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9035)

TO-NIGHT AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(USUAL TIMINGS)
GENERAL FILMS'
BAGHBAN
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI and NANDREKER.

MEDICAL AID IN PUNJAB

SIMLA, July 15.

About 80 medical officers of rural dispensaries in various districts in the Punjab have been ordered by the local Government to tour adjacent villages and render medical aid on the spot in outlying places. At present medical officers in rural dispensaries remain tied up to their hospitals for the sick to come in and it has been found that a person suffering from pneumonia or dysentery in a village, four miles from the nearest rural dispensary, finds it difficult to walk all the distance for medical aid.

As now organised, doctors in charge of rural dispensaries have to tour the neighbouring villages with equipment of a portable nature and attend to the patients in their homes. A sum of Rs. 10 per month per doctor has been sanctioned as fixed travelling allowance. In this way, it is hoped, the doctors will be able to render more medical aid among the village people than is at present possible. The procedure stipulated for the dispensary doctor is that he should finish attending to his "morning sick" in his dispensary and then proceed to visit those who are too ill to leave their houses.

A sum of Rs. 10,000, which is non-recurring, has been sanctioned for the entire scheme.—United Press

END OF SHIA-SUNNI CONTROVERSY

CAMPBELLPORE, (By Mail)

The Shia-Sunni controversy over the possession rights of a newly unearthed tomb of a Pir, stated to be more than 200 years old, has concluded peacefully through the intervention of the Assistant Commissioner, Campbellpore, who has put the building under the charge of the Archaeological Department.

It may be recalled that consequent upon the discovery of the tomb both sects of Muslims tried to have the possession off the same and filed applications before the authorities.—United Press.

HELP FLOOD-STRICKEN IN E. BENGAL

JAMALPUR (Mymensingh), July 15.

Mr. Ghyasuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., who is now touring in the flood affected areas here, appeals to Government to take adequate steps to ameliorate the condition of the distressed people. He appeals to the public and philanthropic institutions also to respond generously to the call of humanity.

In a statement to the Press, he says:—

"Of late I visited the affected areas lying to the west of Jamalpur, especially in Sharishabari, Madarganj and Melandah thanas. Woes and miseries of the people are beyond description. Owing to the sudden untimely flood, 'aus' paddy and jute have totally been destroyed. Cultivators are on the verge of starvation in the absence of any resources to fall back upon. There has also been scarcity of fodder. Unless immediate relief measures are arranged, a serious situation will arise.

"The Mymensingh Congress Committee is organising relief, but measures so far taken seem to be inadequate. So far no relief measure has been adopted by Government"—United Press.

BAGHDADI PIR'S ACTIVITIES

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

With reference to a news published in the press that Shami Pir was not taken to Delhi or to Karachi but that he was taken from Abbottabad to Nathiagali and Murree Hills, enquiries made in the official quarters here show that there is no truth in it.

The facts of the case are that the person in question is Baghdadi Pir and not Shami Pir. Baghdadi Pir is a distant relation of the Faqir of Charbagh, who lives in Afghanistan. He lives in the neighbourhood of Wana, where he has some Murids who pay him some Shukarana. Out of defence to the Afghan Government who suspected him of political activities, the Government of India removed him to Abbottabad. Now he has gone to Kashmir.

Instead of taking any political part in any matter, it is learnt, Baghdadi Pir was using his influence to dissuade people not to join Shami Pir in his hostilities against the Afghan Government.—United Press.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

SIMLA By Mail.

Mr. D. N. Banerji, Reader in Politics, the University of Dacca, and Mr. K. K. Basu, Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur have been appointed as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years with effect from the 17th June 1938.

Rural Construction For Serving Soldiers

PUNJAB GOVT. AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES GIVE FACILITIES

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

In order to spread the rural reconstruction movement among serving soldiers, a combined effort is being made by the Punjab Government and the provincial military authorities, the latter of which has taken active interest in the matter ever since the Army Headquarters made rural reconstruction a subject for the general education of both the Indian and British personnel.

A Rural Reconstruction Committee has been set in every cantonment in the Punjab, but they are short of teaching material such as lantern slides, exhibits and literature. The Army is, however, spending a certain amount of money on the issue of books and pamphlets.

The local Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,000 to be spent during a period of two years in implementing the provincial military authorities efforts to teach rural reconstruction among the soldiers.

On their part, the military officers have pledged full co-operation and support in all possible ways. They have agreed to allow concession rates for the use of Army transport for serving soldiers to visit villages and institutions of rural reconstruction in the vicinity of cantonments. Commanding Officers of training battalions have agreed to give a few days extra leave to officers and men under their command to visit important rural reconstruction centres, and also to consider the utilisation of some of the leave, which a soldier takes when he leaves the colours, in getting training in some useful rural work.—United Press.

PEACE BRIGADE FOR MALABAR

Congress Committee's Decision

PALGHAT (By Mail).

A decision to start a Peace Brigade on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi was taken at a meeting of the Working Committee of the South Malabar Congress Committee held under the presidency of Mr. M. P. Govinda Menon.

The meeting appointed subcommittees to organise the agriculturists and labourers of the district under the Congress banner and to enlist Congress members in increasing numbers.—United Press.

IT'S NO PRIVATE FIRM

Mathematical Instrument Office And Govt.'s Decision

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 16.

It appears the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta should not undertake any private work except as heretofore certain special classes of work at remunerative rates when the office is not working to capacity on Government work.

This refers to the recent suggestions made to the Government that the Mathematical Instrument Office should extend its activities and accept general work from the public even if it entails actual pursuit of public patronage in competition with trade.

I understand Government reconsidered the question and decided that as mathematical instrument office was a Service Department, it was neither practicable nor desirable for it to compete with trade and accept work from outside like the overhaul of binoculars etc. which private firms could do.

According to the present practice, however, it is open to the Instrument Office to undertake from public, repair of apparatus and other work which cannot be done elsewhere in India.

TALKS ON BENGAL RIVER PROBLEMS

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The "United Press" understands that certain general problems of irrigation and drainage in their relation to the deterioration in health and productivity in Bengal were discussed at the preliminary meeting of the conference of the River problems in Bengal held under the presidency of the Hon. Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, Minister for Communications, Bengal.

Development of canal irrigation which has its special superiority in supplying natural manure to the land was regarded as essential while it was also proposed to consider the extension of schemes of tube wells, tanks, storage and bund irrigation. It has been ascertained that the Government have been pushing the investigation of the "Mor" and the "Darkeswar" reservoir projects.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

India Govt.'s Attitude To Various Recommendations

SIMLA, July 16.

Details are available of the action which the Government of India propose to take in respect of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, at its 23rd session.

The Government of India do not think that international cooperation is essential to effective action, in respect of advance planning of public works, but are prepared to examine, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, the possibility of co-operating in the work of the International Committee provided for in the Public Works (International Co-operation) Recommendation, 1937, on the basis of the plan prepared by the International Committee which began its sittings at the end of last month. But, as regards the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937, which contemplates administrative rather than legislative action, the Government of India propose to forward it to the Provincial Governments.

MINIMUM AGE

The possibility of ratifying the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, is under examination. A Bill has been prepared to give effect to its provisions in respect of railways and docks, and will probably be introduced at this session. In the case of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, no action is proposed, though the Convention has been forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration. The Government of India do not consider that All-India legislation on the comprehensive lines of the Convention is called for in existing canditions in India, and are of opinion that young children employed in small power factories and workshops not at present subject to regulation, have a prior claim to protection. The possibility of legislating for this purpose is under consideration.

INDIAN LAWS

No action is considered necessary on the Minimum Age (Family Undertakings) Recommendation, 1937, as the Indian Laws do not contain special provisions for family undertakings.

As for the Reduction of Hours of Work (Textile) Convention, 1937, the Government of India do not propose to take any action—United Press

CIVIL AIRCRAFT IN INDIA & BURMA

Government's Comprehensive List Published

SIMLA, July 16.

A comprehensive list of 166 aerodromes and landing grounds for civil aircraft in India and Burma, with the conditions governing their use, has been published by the Director of Civil Aviation, Government of India, in a recent notice to airmen.

These aerodromes have been divided into different classes. Class A, are civil aerodromes and landing grounds licensed or approved for public use, and normally maintained in good condition, and Class B, are for private use, normally in serviceable condition, but their unserviceability is not necessarily notified.—United Press.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,234 kc/s.)

a.m.

8-0 Sawan Ritu. 8-30 Aradhana. 11-30 Alla Rakha. 11-50 Here they Differ.

noon

12-0 Saturday's Talk—Marathi books, talk by V. H. Kulkarni.

p.m.

12-15 Narayanrao Vyas. 12-45 Tarangs. 12-15 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III

5-30 Mamibai Ambalewali. 6-0 North and South :1. 6-10 Vocal Variety. 6-30 Narayanrao Vyas. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Short Story, by C Mehta. 8-15 Bombay Orchestra. 8-25 Mammibai Ambalewali. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Narayanrao Vyas—Marathi Pad. 9-30 News. 9-45 Average Man at Large talk by D. F. Karaka. 10-0 Radio Quartette. 10-30 Symphony Night.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

a.m.

8-0 Same as Bombay I. 11-30 Same as Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III

61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s).

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Clarionet Solo. 7-10 Classical Music. 7-30 Anjuman Ara. 7-50 Recorded Interlude. 7-57 Lighter Vein 8-20 Instrumental Music. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 Pleasant Mixture.

p.m.

1-0 Listen while you lunch.

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 Light Music. 6-15 Anjuman Ara. 6-30 Shatatantra Vina Recital. 6-50 Film Hits. 7-10 Chugtai and his Octet. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Thandi Hawaen. 8-15 Conversations. 8-30 Akhri Patti. 9-15 News Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental Music. 10-0 Indian painting, talk by Uma Joshi. 10-15 Light Music. 10-30 Classical Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)—programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

6-0 Classical Music. 6-15 Bande Hasan. 6-45 Anjuman Ara. 7-0 Bengal. 7-30 Classical Music. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (contd.) 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s.)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 New Mayfair Orchestra. 1-36 Weather for Ocean; School Broadcast. 1-51 Rivers and Villages of Bengal. 2-6 Tagore Songs. 5-6 Bidyutparna, a playlet. 5-46 Soshi Kumar Nandy. 6-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Sajjad Khan 6-51 Nirmal Ch. Bhattacharya. 7-1 Rajeshwariboal. 7-31 Meghna Bakshy. 7-51 Inter-University Relations and Student Exchange. 8-6 News Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Rajeshwaribai. 8-41 Fazl Karim. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan. 9-36 Grock, talk by Margaret Gardner. 9-51 Vocal Recital by Anglo-di-Mario.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Naat. 5-50 Mumtaz Begam. 6-15 Alap Sarangi. 6-20 Zubaida Begam 6-45 Aurton ki Duniya 6-50 Readings from selected books for women. 7-45 Aurot won kia jo zeenat-i-khana na ho saki. 7-15 Women are more talkative than men, a debate in Hindustani; Yes: Khan Shatir Ghaznavi; No: Kumari Nisar Fatima. 7-30 Hamid Parosi. 7-40 Recitation from Nawa-i-Haram. 7-45 Readings from selected books. 8-0 Mumtaz Begam 8-15 Khabare Atare. 9-15 News Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Zubaida Begam 10-0 Matwali Adaen 10-10 Mumtaz Begam. 10-30 A Duet 1-40 Zubaida Begam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Classical Music. 6-40 Ahmadibai. 6-55 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-5 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-30 For countryside. 8-0 Ghazals. 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-55 Classical Music. 9-15 News Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 We are lucky to be born in 20th Century. A debate; Yes: Mazhar Ali; No: Sri Ram. 10-5 Classical Music. 10-20 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-45 Ahmadibai.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres, (1,022 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Baban Jan of Lucknow. 6-50 Shamsuddin and party of Benares. 7-5 Husaini Khan of Lucknow. 7-30 Purshottam Das. 7-45 The Lawyer, talk in Hindustani by S. Thanvi. 8-0 Bhajans. 8-25 Shamsuddin and party. 8-40 Baban Jan. 8-55 Our next week's programmes. 9-0 Husaini Khan. 9-15 News Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Husaini Khan. 10-10 Baban Jan. 10-35 Shamsuddin and party.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-40 Dhanamanickam Ammal: Vocalist. 7-0 Broken Pots, talk in Tamil by V. I. M. Pillai. 7-15 Salem Doraiswamy Iyengar: Vocalist. 8-20 Jaltarang. 8-30 Salem Doraiswamy Iyengar: Vocalist. 9-15 News Weather. 9-30 The land we serve, talk by F. R. Brislee. 9-45 Arnold Bake: Baritone. 10-15 Light Orchestral Programme.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres. (4,950 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 for Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Madras I. 9-45 Master G. S. Mani. Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s); GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s.); GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.); GSG (to 9.30 p.m.); 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s.); GSF 79.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s).

p.m.

7-30 Fred Hartley and his Sextet. 8-0 Dudley Beavan. 8-30 Made in Great Britain: 10. 9-6 Sonata Recital. 9-30 News. 9-50 B B.C Military Band.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme.

THREE MORE "GIANT PANDAS" CAUGHT

Found In Hills Of China Awaiting Transhipment To U. S. A.

Three adult specimens of the "Giant Panda", two males and one female, have arrived at Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen Province, in the interior of China, where they are awaiting shipment to the United States.

The strange creatures are the property of Mr. F. T. Smith, well-known zoologist, who has spent a number of seasons seeking out this rare member of the racoon family.

The pandas were found in bamboo thickets in the hills of west Szechuen.

Mr. Smith was a member of the first Harkness Expedition, and also has collected specimens on behalf of the Smithsonian Institute.

Permits necessary for the export of the three pandas are at present being applied for from the Chinese Government, but since there is a Government tax of seven and a half per cent 'ad valorem' on pandas, the question has now arisen as to what is the value of a giant panda.

The original price paid to the hunters from whom the pandas were purchased was a few hundred Chinese dollars, but it is considered that the assessment should take into consideration the much increased value of the animals when they reach the United States.

In addition to the newly acquired specimens, there are at present only two giant pandas in captivity. One is at Honkong, the other in the United States.—Reuter.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BENGAL

Govt. Plans To Revive & Maintain Union Board Farms For Three Years

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal have decided to embark on a forward policy of agricultural improvement in the province.

In pursuance of this policy, demonstration farms and seed distribution centres will be established in each of the districts that are still without them, i.e., Midnapore, Chittagong, Noakhali, 24-Parganas and Jessore. Steps have already been taken to establish one farm every year in each of these five districts. About 90 bighas of land will have to be acquired and the initial cost for each of this farm will be Rs. 40,000 and the recurring cost will be Rs. 6,000.

It is the intention of Government to revive 96 union board farms which were started with the Government of India's first rural uplift grant, and maintain them for a period of three years more. It is expected that at the end of this term the farms will be self-supporting.

The normal demonstration grant of Rs. 9,000 for this purpose has been increased by Rs. 18,000 this year. The Agricultural Department has also decided to increase the staff for supervision and demonstration work in order to cope with the increased activities.

Government has also decided to make provision for higher agricultural training in the province in order that suitable candidates for appointments in the agricultural department might be available in this province. At present such candidates have to be imported from elsewhere:—United Press.

DASHKOI PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

Appeal For Formation Of Congress

About 50 prominent Congressmen of Dashkoi taluka in a signed appeal says:—

The decision of the peasants of Vatva (Dashkoi Taluka) to organise themselves and fight for the removal of immediate disabilities and get their immediate grievances redressed is indeed a very welcome sign of awakening among the rural population in Gujarat.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Their immediate demands, though very minimum are the following:—

No levy of grazing charges by the Inamdar, who has been exacting the same illegally.

No levy of extra charges of three annas per rupee of land revenue collected by the Government—the extra being for the Vajifdar.

Immediate repair of all the wells belonging to the Vajifdar and situated in the fields cultivated by the peasants; the land now under the category of "Bagayat" must henceforth be considered as "Jarayat," for the peasants have hardly made use of the wells abovementioned, as they have been for years in a dilapidated state.

All the products of the trees planted in the fields cultivated by the peasants must belong to them.

Special allotment of land for the free grazing of the cattle. This must be free of any charge or levy.

The above demands were formulated by mass meeting of the Vatva peasants held under the auspices of the Dashkoi Taluka Congress Committee on the 3rd July, 1938.

Understanding the importance of the Congress to the future of the peasantry and the country at large, the same meeting of the Vatva peasants also adopted a resolution appealing to every man and woman to enroll himself or herself as a Congress member and to make all efforts for the formation of a Congress Committee there.

There are 150 villages in Dashkoi Taluka and these can form a net work of Congress Committee.

Kapurthala, July 16.—Chaudhri Abdul Rashid Khan, District Magistrate, Kapurthala, has sentenced a postman to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on charges of misappropriation of postal money and forgery.—United Press.

LAKSHMI'S March of Progress.

YEAR.	BUSINESS COMPLETED.	ASSETS.
1935	Over Rs. 1,40,00,000	Over Rs. 79,00,000
1936	„ „ 1,50,00,000	„ „ 95,00,000
1937	„ „ 1,61,00,000	„ „ 1,10,00,000

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BHAVNAGAR STUDENTS' VICTORY

School Authorities Concede Strikers' Demands

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The students of the Sanatan Dharma school, who did not get any encouraging reply in response to their ultimatum and the headmaster with regard to the demand of the 'Students' Representative Council, were on "Hartal" on Monday, the 11th instant. A largely attended meeting of students of the school was held at Subhash Maidan, which was addressed by Sjt. Laxmidas Dani, the Secretary of the Praja Parishad. He explained the origin of the "hartal." He fervently appealed to the students to remain firm until their demand was conceded by the authorities. The school authorities had asked for the help of the police on Saturday and Monday. Tuesday was the second day of the "hartal" of the students. A large number of students joined in a huge procession which terminated at Subhash Maidan, and it was turned into a meeting, which was addressed by Syt. Laxmidas. Dani, and Sjt. Atmaram Bhatt.

STUDENTS' VICTORY.

In the evening the School Students Committee received an invitation from the headmaster to discuss the constitution of Students' Council. The meeting lasted for an hour and a half, and a final settlement was reached between the headmaster and the Students Committee. The constitution as prepared by the Committee was accepted. Students' victory has created great enthusiasm amongst the students.

DEPUTATION TO RAILWAY MANAGER.

The Nagar Sheth of Bhavnagar had written a letter to the B. S. Railway authorities about the grievances of passengers. He has received a letter from the Traffic Superintendant to see him on this matter. Nagar Sheth with five prominent people of Bhavnagar will see the Railway Manager and discuss with him how facilities to third class passengers can be increased.

TALAJA-TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

A few days ago as Talaja tramway was coming to Bhavnagar from Bhandarija five or six bullock-carts were on the rails on the tramway. An accident took place and two bullocks were killed, carts were broken, and one cartman was severely injured.

LUCKNOW—Cholera epidemic in the Garhwal district is now on the decline. Five doctors, four inspectors, five vaccinators and fifty sweepers are working in the affected areas and 32,000 inoculations have so far been given in the upper Garhwal alone.

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In bottles of 25, 50 & 100 chocolates from your chemist or from P. O. Box 88 Karachi

Manavadar Stickwork Wins Everywhere

Score 57 Goals As Against Four By Opponents In New Zealand Tour

BOMBAY, (By Mail).

The Manavadar Indian Hockey team opened their tour of New Zealand at Masterton on June 11, comfortably beating Wairarapa eleven by five goals to nil.

Winning Everywhere

The tourists have since then, up to June 30, played nine matches, winning everyone of them by large margins. Their largest bag was against Wellington, whom they defeated by twelve goals to nil. In all, they have, so far, scored fifty-seven goals as compared with only four goals against them.

TOURISTS' SUPERIORITY

Despite a heavy ground and new conditions in their very first match against a Wairarapa eleven, the tourists easily established their superiority in all departments of the game. The visitors time and again turned defence into attack with apparent ease. They were rarely bustled and broke up Wairarapa's hot attacks cooly and calmly. Their trickiness and brilliant stickwork atonce captured the imagination of the crowd. Wairarapa played gallantly, their defence in particular being splendid.

The Indians led 2-0 at the interval, E. Khan and A. Latif scoring the goals. Wairarapa had the better of the opening stages of the second spell, but they tailed off under the battery of the Indians' attack. The visitors put on three more goals M. S. Khan scoring two and A. Latif one, which was the best of the day.

F. Khan (playing Centreforward) S. M. Khan (Centre Half) and A. Latif (Inside Right) were outstanding in this match while G. Singh (Rightfullback) saved his side on several occasions with long-range hits.

DESPITE BAD WEATHER.

In their second match played at Pahiatua on June 14 the Indians defeated the Bush representatives by three goals to one. The weather was bitterly cold and the ground soon became mudridden owing to the heavy rain that fell overnight which continued in the early part of the day. The first half ended with one goal apiece. The visitors delighted the crowd with their command over the ball and their understanding, which repeatedly had the Bush guessing. Unfortunately, the slushy condition of the ground was against open play. Credit must be given to the Bush team for the effective manner in which they smothered the opposition who were unable to adapt themselves to the conditions ruling, being obliged to move warily.

Sigvertson goaled for the Bush who were the first to score, followed by Sultan Khan, the Indian inside forward, who repeated his effort in the second spell just before the end of which Latif notched the third goal for the Indians. Mohmad Ahmed Khan (centreforward) and Shahabuddin (the right outside forward) were prominent in this match

WINNING EVERYWHERE.

Next playing against Manawatu at Palmerston the visitors beat the latter by four goals to nil. Manawatu played hard and fast and were unlucky not to score, but the impression in the second half, after the Indians had led 1-0 at the spell, was that the Indians had not been extending themselves in the first half. In the second spell the Indians gave a machine-like display, adding two goals shortly after the recommencement and a fourth, a quarter of an hour later from a penalty bully.

Their fourth match was against Wanganui representatives, played at Wanganui, whom the visitors beat by four goals to nil. It was a keen and fast game. But owing to the soft sandy nature of the ground they did not display their best form. Wanganui adopted hard-hitting forceful tactics which frequently had the visitors in difficulties, but they were allowed few opportunities. Feroz Khan scored the Indians first goal. S. Khan added another before half time. In the second spell abdul Latif scored with a long shot, and in the final stages of the game R. Rai goaled from a melee in the goalmouth.

In their fifth fixture of the tour they beat a Taranaki team by five goals to one. The weather was fine but the ground was dead after rain, and was not to the Indians' liking. The visitors, although unable to develop their best tactics, nevertheless gave a clever display of stickwork and combination. Goals were scored for India by Hussain, Ahmed Khan, S. Khan and Shahabuddin. For Taranaki Murtagh scored.

S. TARANAKI BEATEN.

The Manavadar team played against South Taranaki next and won the match by six goals to one. The Taranaki team was on the defensive for the greater part of the time, the individual players, in the main, being unable to cope with the tricky stickwork and positional play of the tourists.

For India, Fernandez scored four goals and Feroz Khan two. And the only Taranaki goal came off the stick of an Indian forward who was attempting to clear.

IN TRUE FORM.

At their match against Wellington ideal conditions prevailed which enabled the Manavadar team to show their true form. The Wellington eleven never had a chance against them. The Indians did not extend themselves at any stage and the closing phases of the match developed into a practice for the visitors. The final score 12-nil, although a very high one for hockey, could probably have been increased by fifty percent if the Indian forwards had extended themselves.

Before the game commenced the teams were presented to the Governor-General. The game which was watched by 10,000 spectators, was exceedingly interesting, although very one-sided because the team and stickwork of the visitors was as good if not better than anything previously seen in Wellington.

INCREASED MARGIN.

In the eighth match against Nelson the Indians increased their winning margin to seven goals to one. The Indians played one short in the second half, Feroz Khan having strained a muscle. Nelson put up a valiant fight the defence of the goal-keeper and full-backs being outstanding. Sultan Khan played brilliantly. Scores for the Indian team were Sultan Khan (4) Abdul Latif (2) and Shahbuddin. For Nelson Weston scored.

Their ninth match, played on June 29, was against Westland, in which the Indians hit up eleven goals against nil. A sodden ground handicapped them but that did not prevent a display of astonishing speed and combination. Their short and snappy passing provided a contrast to the home team's vigorous hitting. Westland played at their best but the Indians gained greater ascendancy as the game proceeded. The half time score was 3-0. Scorers for the Indians were Shahabuddin (4), Abdul Latif (3), Sultan Khan and Ahmed Khan one each.

IN LIEU OF CASH

Why Not Accept Agricultural Produce?

MADRAS, July 16.

Mr. M. Ramakrishna Reddi, M. L C., has given notice of a resolution to be moved at Legislative Council recommending to Government that agricultural produce in lieu of cash be accepted by the Government in satisfaction of land revenue, that grazing fees for cattle permitted to graze in the Panchayat forest in the central districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor be reduced to three annas per cow unit, and that the removal of grass, manure leaves and fuel from the reserved forests be allowed on free permits to be obtained from the respective village headmen.—United Press

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi. Express.	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*In Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

Lucknow Municipal Board's Plight

LUCKNOW, July 15.

"The finances of the Board are far from satisfactory. It is feared that sooner or later the Board will have to increase taxation in order to be able to carry on the day-to-day administration of the Board", says Chowdhury Khaliquzaman, Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board, in his letter to the Commissioner of Lucknow Division forwarding to him the annual administration report of the Lucknow Municipality for the year ending March 31, 1938.

The total receipt for the year excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,60,277 amounted to Rs. 24,19,124. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,14,710.

The expenditure incurred over primary education alone came to Rs. 1,59,359 as against Rs. 1,50,178 of the previous year.—United Press.

FRESH LEASE FOR EMERGENCY LAW

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE (By Mail).

The Holkar Government have extended the period of the temporary law, regarding the prevention of acts of aggression, hooliganism and highhandedness on the part of those rowdy and mischievous persons, whom it is difficult to dal with under the ordinary law, upto the end of the year 1939.

It may be recalled here that the Cabinet had had given sanction to this law for one year in the month of July, 1937. It also provides punishment for the instigation of or active participation in a strike and the inquiry held under this law is of confidential nature. The punishment may be banishment from the State permanently or for a specified period.

KARACHI, July 17.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. M. R. Jayakar passed through Karachi to-day 'en route" to Jaipur in a K.L.M. Dutch 'plane from Europe. United Press.

FRESH VITALITY FROM FRESH FRUIT

A refreshing glass of "Vimto" Cordial when you're feeling tired is the finest energiser there is. "Vimto" is a natural stimulant made from fresh fruits and rare herbs and spices. Keeps you full of energy and vitality and does you lasting good. Take "Vimto" daily—its delicious flavour makes it the perfect thirst quencher for every occasion. Try Sparkling "Vimto" too—instantly refreshing. Beware of imitations—see the name "Vimto" on every bottle.

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BOMBAY.

SOOTHE your NERVES -benefit your HEALTH!

The moment you light up a Passing Show strained nerves are soothed and refreshed. Their smooth-smoking fine quality Virginia Tobacco acts as a splendid tonic which quickly benefits your health.

Golden in colour
Golden in quality

PASSING SHOW
PLAIN OR CORK-TIPPED
2½ ANNAS for 10

SNAKE TRYING TO SWALLOW ELEPHANT

"Pacific Digest" Editor On Japanese Aggression In China

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

"Since the Lukouchiao incident, when the Chinese people rose as one man to resist the enemy, you have in various ways shown your sympathy with us and done us justice. For this, every Chinese is grateful.

"To-day is the anniversary of our war of resistance, and we take this opportunity to pay our respect to every peace-loving friend and nation in general and to you in particular."

Thus states Mr. Chen-Pin-Ho, Managing Editor of the "Pacific Digest" published in Hongkong, in a communication to Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sino-Japanese war.

Continuing Mr. Chen-Pin-Ho says:—

"The analogy of a snake trying to swallow an elephant may well be applied to the present case between China and Japan. The snake may be particularly fierce and venomous but for it to swallow the elephant is a physical impossibility. On top of all, the elephant is now wide awake and one day it will certainly tread on a vital spot of the snake.

"We hope that the statesmen of all democratic nations will take cognisance of the fact that the Sino-Japanese war will eventually lead to a second world war."

In conclusion, Mr. Chen-Pin-Ho says that he sends this communication partly in appreciation of what the All-India Congress Committee has done for China and partly for expressing a hope that more may be done.—United Press.

PATHE

The FINEST Theatre in Bombay

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561

THE MIGHTIEST ADVENTURE STORY EVER FILMED!

THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR ROMANTIC DRAMAS!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT!

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YEAR'S BIGGEST LAUGH RIOT!

What A Problem!

TOM WALLS

confronted with a wife with a will of her own—and she will not!...

JANE BAXTER

tied—but not too tightly—to a husband who shows undue interest (purely platonic, of course) in a belle of the village!...

And What A Solution!

SEE HOW WALLS WINS OUT IN THE TAMING OF A MODERN SHREW

A Domestic Earthquake that Shakes the Walls with Laughter..

"Second Best Bed"

The Wittiest, Brightest Tangle of Matrimony that has ever Flowed from the Pen of

BEN TRAVERS!

SPECIAL RATES FOR MATINEE SHOWS

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DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.

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CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
Loretta Young

IN

"THE LIFE OF JIMMY DOLAN"

Why was he betrayed by the one decent thing he had done to a woman?

The EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

JACK HULBERT

in the COMEDY-Thriller

"KATE PLUS TEN"

By EDGAR WALLACE

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 19, 1357
Parsi: Behman 16, 1307
Hightide: 2-59, 15-11
Lowtide: 8-32, 21-27
Sunrise: 6h 10m
Sunset: 7h 19m

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Wednesday, the 27th July, 1938, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary, B. S. T. A. writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Association was held in the S. T. College on the 14th July, when, after the annual report and statement of accounts were adopted, the following Executive Committee for 1938-39 was elected:—

President: Rev. Fr. L. Raymond.
Vice-President: Prof. P. A. Wadia.
Joint Secretaries: Mr. C. A. Christie, and Miss M. D. Shroff.
Treasurer: Mr. C. S. Kodkani.

Other Members: Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. B. Abreo, Miss C. A. Rosario, Mr. G. V. Gadgil, Mr. I. G. Mogul, Mr. B M. Kapadia and Mr. A. L. Muzumdar

The meeting also appointed a Provisional Committee, with Mr. C. A. Christie as Convener, to form the Reception Committee for the All-India Educational Conference which is to be held in Bombay in December 1938.

HINDU STREE MANDAL SOCIAL GATHERING

In the picture of the Social Gathering of the members of the Kanya Mandal of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal published in the "Chronicle" on Saturday last (City Edition) H. H. the Maharani of Dharampur is mentioned as sitting "2nd from right" while it should have been "3rd from right".

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Profs. Phatak and Patankar will meet their students in Marathi Literature and Wireless, respectively, today in Ruia and Khalsa College at 7 p.m., Prof. D'Andrade and Mr. Marathe will meet their students in Modern Philosophy and Radio Communication to-day in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m., Dr. Valavalkar and Rev. Fr. J. Duhr will meet their students in the Hindu View of Social Organisation and German to-day respectively, in the South-Wing University Building, and St. Xavier's College at 6-30 p.m., Special Course in Banking by Mr. Joshi will commence from 1st August in the South-Wing University Buildings. Those who are desirous to join this class should enroll their names early.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CITY CHILDREN

Children under the care of Salvation Army at Byculla Bombay, were entertained by the Ovaltine representative Mr. C. S. Pradhan on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Pradhan thanked the Manager very much for his kindly allowing him to entertain the children, who were found quite happy and enjoying the drink.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Victoria The Great." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Kate Plus Ten". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIA.—"Baghban". Daily at usual time.
KRISHNA—"Jailor." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"Test Pilot". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel." Daily at usual time
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Buccaneer." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Vivacious Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"We Three." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi

Mr. S. A. Brelvi is ill and confined to bed. He will, therefore, not be able to attend to his correspondence for some days.

PRESENTED TO VICTORIA GARDENS

The Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, Bombay, writes:—

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collections of the Victoria Gardens:—

April 1938: 3 Pea fowls common, 10 Rabbits presented by the Secretary Bombay Pinjrapole; 2 Jackal cubs presented by Mr. J. R. Paterson; 1 Duck common presented by Mr. Rajab Ahmad; 1 Nilgai presented by Mr. R. M. Chambarbagwalla.

In May: 2 Pea fowls common, presented by Mr. Motesha Amichand; 1 Pea fowl common, presented by Mr. G. Allen; 1 Rabit, presented by Mr. Balkrishna S. Gawade; 1 Pea fowl common, presented by Mr. Keshaw Govind Velinkar and 1 Turtle, presented by Mr. Lack.

In June: 1 Pea fowl common and 2 Chakoor partridges presented by Mr. Daniel Issac, Quetta; 1 Pied crested cuckoo presented by Mr. C. M. Cock; 1 Four horned antelope presented by Mr. Sayad Ally Sayad Mahomed; 2 Quail bush, 1 White pigeon presented by Mr. Maurice Austin; 1 Rose crested cockatoo presented by Mr. Jal Kaikashru Unwalla; 2 Doves common presented by Mr. Hamidally Khan, 1 Samber-deer presented by Mr. H. J. C. Millet, I. F.,S.; 1 Crocodile baby presented by Messrs. Patil Bros.; 1 Mongoose presented by Mr. Bhawoosaheb Anandrao; 1 Monkey Bonnet presented by Mr. J. B. Vatcha; 2 Leopards (Cub and fullgrown) presented by H. H. Maharaja of Devas (Senior); and 1 Leopard cub presented by Mr. Chitanavis, Landlord and Banker, Nagpur.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Prof. D. D. Kanga, I. E. S. (Retd.) will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), on "Where Theosophy and Science Meet."

MEAKIN FOOTBALL Cup—1938

Referees and linesmen for matches 'A', 'B' and 'D' of the above tournament are as shown below:—

Monday, 18 July 14 Heavy Battery v. 1 Lincolns, Captain J. M. Lee, the Hampshire Regiment, Mr. L. Hibbert and Sgt. T. Dyer.

Tuesday, 19 July 1 Somerset v. 1 Cheshire, Sgt. L. Marshall, the Lincolnshire Regiment, Mr. L. Hibbert and Sgt. T. Dyer.

Thursday, 21 July 1 N. Staffs v. 2 Suffolks, Sgt. T. Dyer, 6th Field Regiment, R. A., Capt. J. M. Lee and Sgt. L. Marshall.

Appointments for the remaining matches will be notified later.

"What Is Cow Gaviodat Of Avesta"

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "What is the Cow Gaviodat of Avesta". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar G. N. Mujumdar at Government House on Saturday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Rahman, Kt., lunched at Government House on Saturday.

Major-General and Mrs. S. J. P. Scobell, Miss Scobell and Mr. J. W. Trelawny arrived at Government House on Saturday.

PARIS (By Mail).

A commemorative postage stamp is to be issued on the occasion of the State visit of the King and Queen to Paris.

It will be on sale on the day of their arrival. The design is not yet known.—Reuter.

I WON'T RUN AWAY FROM SIKAR

Rao Rani Refutes Newspaper Story

The Rao Rani of Sikar in a disclaimer to newspapers through her Kamdar, Thakur Khumansingh says:—

"My attention has been drawn to a message appearing originally in the "Statesman", and now flashed by other papers also, that I contemplate retreating from Sikar and possibly that I may run away in bullock cart. I emphatically deny the insinuation that I will leave Sikar and my old palace at all and leave Sikarians. I have already sad experience of leaving my old palace and going to stay at Debipura palace outside city walls, much against wishes of my revered mother-in-law, the Dowager Rao Rani. I will stick to very dust of Sikar and here will I die. My choice is made. Though my beloved husband Rao Raja Bahadur and my beloved and only Rajkumar, Hardayalsingh, have been removed from me, I will not and cannot leave my subjects. Helpless woman that I am I know I cannot do anything to relieve them of their uncalled-for and untold miseries but I will have the satisfaction of at least dying with them.

SIKAR SUBJECTS' APPEAL TO VICEROY

The following is a copy of the telegram forwarded by the Sikar Raj Subjects Committee Bombay to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy Simla and to the Political Resident, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

"Sikar Raj Subjects Committee view with anxiety the situation at Sikar getting worse. We understand, medical relief to the injured is unsatisfactory Strict food restrictions are causing untold misery to the general public. Sorry nothing has been done to repeated representations requesting interference by Paramount Power. Pray persuade Jaipur authorities to stop repression and ease situation, satisfying the public demands."

KISANS ON FORWARD MARCH

Need Of Drastic Agrarian Reforms In India

"You read of the peasants' struggle and success in Mansa; you read about the agrarian discontent in Mangrol and Navsari districts and of orders banning Kisan workers entering parts of the Baroda State; and you hear that a rich peasant was nearly down to death in a Zamindari village in Kistna Dt. Andhra. All these are various phases of the agrarian struggle that is being waged by the Kisans in Ryotwari and Zamindari areas in the Provinces. States and agencies, by Peasants" said Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha speaking on Kisans' struggle on Sunday morning under the auspices of the Girgaum Dt. Congress Committee.

Continuing Mr. Yagnik said the struggles were an outcome of grievances on which the demands were based. While the people in the cities enjoy a tax free income of Rs. 2,000 a year the peasants is compelled to pay, even though he has not enough to maintain himself and his family. The Kisan Sabha, therefore, demanded not any amendment of the present land revenue Code but its total repeal and substitution of an agrarian income-tax.

"It is not a ryotwari system but a Marwari-Sowcari system" wrote Mr. Colvin, a member of the Deccan Peasants' Riot Enquiry Committee in 1875. The Kisan Sabha, therefore also demands that the rent should be drastically reduced.

Such rent restriction should also apply to the Khotes, Inamdars, Talukdars, and all such remnants of feudalism. They were now shouting from house-tops that serious injustice will be done to them by the proposed Bombay Legislation. Kisan Sabha, however, demands that all the "sanads" of these Inamdars should be scrapped and their cultivating tenants be vested with occupancy rights in the land they till.

The lecturer said there was no other remedy for improving the condition of Kisans than the abolition of Zemindaris.

STRUGGLE IN MANGROL

Mr. Yagnik referred to the struggle in Mangrol where the peasants of some villages have refused to deliver half-share of crops with a view to compel the Government to improve the tenancy Law. The landlords exasperated by the tenants' strike have repaired to the courts of Law. Meanwhile the landlords who are also sowcars pestered the peasants with demands of their debts the Kisan Sabha gave the slogan for the complete cancellation of debts because, firstly, the present debts were unconscionable and oppressive and secondly the peasant was unable to pay them. The peasants of Mangrol villages therefore refused to pay and debts and have brought about a mild agrarian crisis in this part of the Baroda State. The Government has replied by banning the entry of Kisan workers and prohibited the holding of meetings. But here again the struggle will continue till the Tenancy Law is drastically amended and the debts are virtually if not wholly wiped out.

It is only when the peasants and workers are emancipated by the total repeal of the oppressive land tax, the abolition of the zamindary system and the cancellation of debts that the much needed agrarian revolution will be effected in this country and the Kisans will be released from their chains of slavery to march shoulder to shoulder with the people of the towns on the high road to national independence.

TEA PARTY TO HON. MR. JUSTICE SOMJEE

(From A Correspondent.)

A pleasant function took place this week at the residence of Mr. B. S. Turkhud when the Hon. Mr Justice Somjee and Mrs. Somjee were entertained to tea. A fairly good gathering assembled to meet the newly-married couple and among others present were the following:—

Mr. P. N. Chandavarker, Collector of Customs, Bombay, and Mrs. Chandavarker, Father Palasios, Principal St. Xavier's College, Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., Mr. J. F. Pereira, and many others.

Dr. Mrs. Kantabai acted as the hostess. The party dispersed after refreshments.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Min. Temp.	Departure from normal.
Agra	90	75	2.8	6.1	—1.6
Amraoti	89	74	T	15.6	+3.9
Akola	88	73	T	23.0	+12.4
Ahmedabad	87	77	0.2	11.9	+1.7
Ajmer	94	78	—	4.5	—1.7
Ahmednagar	85	76	—	16.4	+9.5
Ambala	95	80	—	4.3	—3.7
Allahabad	87	77	0.1	13.1	+2.5
Benares	89	78	0.5	14.3	+3.4
Bareilly	87	77	0.5	13.3	—0.8
BOMBAY	86	76	0.4	40.8	+6.7
Bangalore	82	66	—	2.1	—2.4
Bhopal	75	72	0.8	27.5	—
Baroda	88	78	0.1	19.3	—
Belgaum	77	67	0.5	16.4	—0.2
Bahawalpur	108	84	—	0	—1.5
Bijapur	83	69	0.3	7.9	+3.3
Bellary	89	74	0.1	1.6	—1.2
Bhavnagar	92	76	0.1	2.1	+1.7
Chittagong	86	77	T	33.9	+1.6
Calcutta	90	80	—	11.2	—7.7
Cuttack	89	79	—	15.2	—1.2
Cawnpore	89	77	1.0	19.8	+6.6
Calicut	87	75	0.2	68.1	+17.1
Colombo	85	70	0.2	5.2	—6.2
Cheerapunji	68	63	2.6	205.7	+46.6
Cocanada	86	72	1.0	12.3	+4.1
Cochin	84	76	0.1	41.5	—0.2
Dehra Dun	89	79	0.7	29.0	+6.5
Delhi	96	75	1.2	3.7	—4.1
Dehra I. Khan	109	86	—	1.4	—0.4
Darjeeling	62	57	1.3	54.3	+10.1
Desa	90	77	—	3.4	—3.3
Dalhousie	—	—	0.8	13.3	—4.9
Fort Sandeman	106	78	—	0.9	—0.9
Gorakhpur	81	78	2.3	16.8	+2.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	72	T	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	97	82	—	1.5	—0.5
Indore	79	72	—	28.6	+17.4
Jhansi	88	75	1.4	17.9	+6.6
Jubbulpore	79	72	0.7	23.9	+7.5
Jacobabad	109	82	—	0	—0.7
Jaipur	99	79	—	4.6	—2.3
Karwar	83	75	0.1	58.1	—2.0
Karachi	86	79	—	0.1	—2.4
Kodaikanal	67	53	0.1	4.1	—2.9
Khandwa	84	73	T	19.4	+9.4
Lucknow	88	77	0.7	22.0	+11.6
Ludhiana	97	84	—	2.1	—5.2
Lahore	101	84	—	5.3	+0.6
Lyallpur	105	90	—	4.5	+1.7
Multan	105	83	—	1.2	—0.3
Mysore	81	65	T	3.2	—1.9
Madras	90	79	0.1	2.5	—1.3
Maymyo	79	68	—	7.4	4.4
Marmagoa	80	75	0.1	42.7	—
Malegaon	87	73	—	9.9	+2.9
Mussoorie	67	61	0.1	25.7	+9.0
Mahableshwar	65	62	3.3	133.6	+39.2
Murree	75	60	1.4	17.1	+7.3
Mount Abu	73	64	0.3	11.5	—4.2
Masulipatam	90	79	0.1	8.8	+0.7
Mandalay	95	79	—	5.5	—2.2
Mangalore	83	75	0.4	82.5	+23.2
Meerut	—	—	0.1	5.1	—3.4
Mercara	68	63	0.6	67.0	+18.1
Nagpur	89	74	0.1	25.8	+9
Ootacamund	65	50	—	5.5	—3.5
Patna	84	79	T	18.6	+4.0
Peshawar	105	81	—	1.0	0
Poona	80	71	0.3	9.7	+1.2
Pachmarhi	70	67	1.2	39.3	+17.6
Port Blair	84	75	0.6	38.2	+10.2
Quetta	95	89		0	-
Ranchi	83	73	—	11.5	6.4
Rawalpindi	101	71	0.7	14.6	+8.8
Rangoon	86	73	0.8	76.2	—3.1
Ratnagiri	84	76	0.1	70.0	+22.1
Rajkot	90	77	—	12.6	+2.1
Sialkot	92	82	0.1	8.3	+1.4
Srinagar	93	67	—	3.1	+0.3
Sholapur	86	70	0.5	18.9	+11.8
Shillong	70	63	0.2	21.5	—4.2
Simla	67	61	T	11.6	—4.6
Surat	86	76	0.1	22.9	+4.8
Salem	93	75	—	2.9	—2.1
Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum	85	75	—	16.1	—1.7
Vizagapatam	85	77	—	11.0	+3.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, July 17.

The monsoon has been generally strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and Central India and fairly active in the Western Himalayas, Central Provinces and north and west Peninsula. There has also been scattered showers in Gujrat, Orissa and south east Peninsula.

The chief amount of rainfall are:—Khandala 4 inches; Dibrugarh, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Cheerapunji, Agra, and Mahabaleshwar 3; Mymensingh and Gorakhpur 2: Darbhanga Darjeeling, Jhansi, Nowgong, Sutna and Murree 1½; Muktesar, Cawnpore, Pachmarhi, Delhi and Cocanada 1.—A. P.

Bombay Provincial Muslim League

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following are the names of the members of the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, appointed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the general meeting of the members, held on the 10th instant, empowering him to nominate them:—

Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, Sardar Nawab Hagizuddin Khan, I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., Mrs. Faiz B. Tayebji, M.L.A., Miss F. Jinnah, Aziz Ghafoor Kazi M.L.A., Mirza Akhtar Hussain M.L.A., M. L. Patel M.L.A., Maulana Fazalullah Khan, Abdul Kader Sheikh, Saif B. Tayebji, S. A. Hatia, A. K. Lakhani, Dr. G. R. Sheikh, Moulana M. Irfan, Mohammed Ali Manyar, S. M. Hussain, M. M. Narsinh, M. M. Ganjawala, Syed Abdul Kader, Nomanbhoy M. Miabhoy, Habibul Haq Khan, Fateh Mohammed Abdul Latif, Usman Mohammed Abdul Latif, Mirza Abdul Sattar Beg.

Protect Your CHEST In Monsoon Weather

IF you've a "weak spot" in your throat or chest, Monsoon weather will soon find it. Consequently coughs, colds and chills are far more prevalent during the "rains." So, take Peps antiseptic breatheable tablets and protect yourself against infection.

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1459

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REGAL

I. L. O. DECISIONS

Action Proposed By India Government

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Details are available of the action which the Government of India propose to take in respect of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-Third Session.

The Government of India do not think that international co-operation is essential to effective action in respect of advance planning of public works, but are prepared to examine in consultation with the Provincial Governments, the possibility of co-operating in the work of the International Committee provided for in the Public Works (International Co-operation) Recommendation. 1937, on the basis of the plan prepared by the International Committee which began its sittings at the end of last month. But as regards the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937, which contemplates administrative rather than legislative action, the Government of India propose to forward it to Provincial Governments.

MINIMUM AGE

The possibility of ratifying the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, is under examination. A Bill has been prepared to give effect to its provisions in respect of railways and docks and will probably be introduced at this session. In the case of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, no action is proposed, though the Convention has been forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration. The Government of India do not consider that all-India legislation on the comprehensive lines of the Convention is called for in existing conditions in India, and are of opinion that young children employed in small power factories and workshops not at present subject to regulation have a prior claim to protection. The possibility of legislating for this purpose is under consideration.

No action is considered necessary on the Minimum Age (Family Undertakings) Recommendation, 1937, as the Indian Laws do not contain special provisions for family undertakings.

As for the Reduction of Hours of Work (Textile) Convention, 1937, the Government of India do not propose to take any action.

SAFETY IN BUILDING

With regard to the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, and the Safety Provisions (Building), the Inspection (Building), the Co-operation in Accident Prevention (Building, and the Vocational Education (Building) Recommendations, 1937, a resolution was adopted by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly on March 2 and 25, 1938 respectively, recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council, that provincial Governments be consulted regarding the desirability and practicability of legislation to secure greater safety for workers in the building industry and that the attention of Provincial Governments be drawn to the Recommendations concerning co-operation in accident prevention and vocational education. A communication on these lines has already been sent to the Provincial Governments

MEHERALLY FOR AMERICA

BOMBAY, July 16.

Private advices received here show that Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally will leave Havre in France on August 4 next for U. S. A., where he will represent India at the World Youths' Conference to be held shortly.—United Press.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1938

APPEASING THE WORLD!

During the last few days the world has been treated to three characteristically "realistic" pronouncements by responsible British statesmen. Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence Services attributed recently to British public opinion a growing support for "the policy of making friends with all nations" and asserted that he did not believe "in the inevitability of another war" Having delivered this happy message, he naturally went back to his grand task of co-ordinating British defence, that is to say of making Britain "strong" against all "friends" and against another war, the inevitability of which he simply does not believe in! Sir John Simon was less sanguine about the future and declared that if the folly of ever-increasing expenditure on armaments did not stop "the future that we shall be preparing for our children is something that will make us shudder," and—perhaps duly shuddering—the Chancellor of the Exchequer goes on pursuing the task of preparing that future. But most remarkable of all was the Prime Minister himself.

Chamberlain's Maxim

Lauding his country and its influence over the rest of the world, the British Prime Minister declared that "our policy as a country is not directed merely by selfish interest, but is rooted in conviction that there can be no peace or security or permanence of happiness for mankind except under the rule of law and order, of reason and of good faith." Somehow Mr. Chamberlain felt it necessary to say "it is much easier to formulate maxims of this kind that it is to apply them in practice..." The tragic humour of this admission did not, however, strike Mr. Chamberlain and he proceeded to suggest that he was applying these maxims in practice and that he had set his Government's course "for appeasement of the world." There is at least one maxim which Mr. Chamberlain does apply inspite of obvious and disastrous "setbacks" and he applies it with a persistence which is staggering. That maxim is to seek to humbug the world. He has been pursuing his policy of so-called appeasement for some time past. The magnificent results achieved so far are the triumph of militarist Italy and Germany, the situation in Spain and China and the attempt of Germany to swallow Chechoslovakia after having made, unchecked, a satisfactory meal of Austria—it is significant that Germany is creating fresh trouble almost on the eve of the King's visit to France. And, last though not the least, the race for rearmament to-day is more vigorous and fierce than ever before.

Condition Of Peace

Mr. Chamberlain so far from appeasing the world in any measure has actually aggravated the dangers of a critical situation. Nor is it surprising. The fact, as was pointed out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the Peace and Empire conference, is that Peace and Empire were contradictory terms and that Imperialism was akin to Fascism. If Fascism means a desire to grab. Imperialism represents the desire to preserve what has been grabbed. So long as Nations are guided by sentiments of self-aggrandisement at the expense of others, so long can there be no appeasement and no peace. But Mr. Chamberlain is an Imperialist, the elder brother of a Fascist.

A Revealing Protest

It was a very justifiable charge which Mrs. Keron Bose, India's delegate to the Golden Jubilee Conference of the International Council of Women, levelled against the British press when she observed that it did little to enlighten the British public regarding the real condition of Indian women. While every trifling religious quarrel or communal tension in this country was magnified, so as indirectly to prove the incapacity of Indians for self-government, little attempt was made to delineate the amazing progress made by Indian womanhood during the last two decades. How many Britishers know, for example, that what is known as the communal problem simply does not exist as far as Indian women are concerned, that they do not care to retain separate electorates even for themselves and that, in brief, the Indian housewife has long since discarded her spirit, of seclusion and is at present taking her due share in public life? In the non-co-operation movement, Indian women braved the lathi and the bullet shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk and forever established their right for equality.

The very fact that in the very first provincial cabinets the fair sex has claimed a ministership, apart from a number of parliamentary secretaryships, is a revealing index of the progress made by Indian women in a phenomenally short period. If the British press ignores this literal metamorphosis and is content to deal out the old dope about 'purdah' and polygamy and sutee, we in this country are certainly not the losers. But it is extremely significant indeed that British newspapers, barring a few honourable exceptions, should always try to minimise if not misconstrue the strength and vitality of the radical spirit which is sweeping the Indian continent. We are, therefore, glad that Mrs. Keron Bose has exposed the mischievous hypocrisy underlying this attitude, though we are not at all sure that her protest will in anyway be useful in checking the imperialist propaganda of *suppressio veri* which is developed into a fine art by the obliging British Press.

C. P. Affairs

The latest news from the Central Provinces is as intriguing as it is disquieting. Two Ministers are reported to have handed over their resignations to the Premier who, in his turn; is himself said to be contemplating to lay down the reins of office. It is barely two months since the Party Conference at Pachmarhi under the guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel put the ministerial house in order and opened what was hoped would be a new chapter in the history of the Congress governance of the province. But the old differences seem to have raised their ugly head again, inspite of the pledge of the Ministers to work as a united family. **The latest split is alleged to have** occurred over the redistribution of portfolios; if it is so, the individual ministers seem to have a poor appreciation of their responsibilities. They ought to remember that they are placed in their present positions not in their individual capacity but solely as the representatives of the Congress, and that as loyal soldiers they ought to discharge faithfully whatever duties might be allocated to them. Their dissensions thus, apart from discrediting themselves, harm the cause. Fortunately the Working Committee is meeting soon at Wardha and it should be trusted to take the necessary steps to cure what seems to be a very deep-seated malady of the politics in the province.

TENANCY LEGISLATION

A Warning To Land-lords

(By S. N. ANGADI.)

The proposed Tenancy Legislation has naturally made the tenants very hopeful. On the other hand it has created a tremendous amount of stir in the dove-cotes of land-lords. And the Karnatak land-lords whose number is nothing compared with the lakhs and lakhs of tenants seem to be agitated to a greater degree than that class in other parts of the Presidency. As soon as the information leaked out that Government intended to bring Tenancy Legislation, some of the land-lords carried on agitation that the interests of land-lords and those of tenants could not be reconciled and that a tenancy legislation would bring about a radical change in the traditional relationship of land-lords and tenants.

Democratic Government's Duty

No class of people, however formidable by reason of wealth and influence, could be formidable enough to question the right of a Government to introduce any piece of legislation beneficial to society as a whole. Again, a democratic Government has justification for its existence, provided only, it is capable of bringing about beneficial adjustment between the various conflicting interests of the body-politic. The moment it shows itself weak and hesitating so that it yields to the incessant clamour of the highly organised and formidable, rich class of land-lords and capitalists, it ceases to be democratic Government. I utter a word of caution that the land-lords will be trespassing upon dangerous ground, if they go out of their way to maintain the exploded theory that they could call in question the right of a Government to legislate in the interests of the society as a whole, no matter what kind of legislation it might happen to be. The land-lords know as much as I do, that if a referendom were taken on the question of tenancy legislation, they will find themselves in a hopeless minority. The Indian ryot or the tenant has been described by that very class in most pitiable terms until only yesterday. We were denouncing in most scathing terms all those and particularly the previous Government that it was incapable of doing any good to the ryot or the tenants. We will be rendering ourselves ridiculous in the world's eye if we let the impression go abroad that at the nick of time we fall those very classes for whom we raised our guns so enthusiastically.

Land-Lords Must Reconsider

There is still time for the land-lords to reconsider their stubborn attitude and offer constructive suggestions so that they would be helpful to the proposed legislation and not a hindrance. Commonsense will tell all that the present position of the tenant who is liable to be ejected at the sweet will of a land-lord and who is subjected to conditions which do not differ very much from slavery, must be rectified. How and in what manner that should be done, is a matter of detail which could be discussed and settlement arrived at. Land-lords seem to be thinking that their old traditional right of exercising every kind of proprietary right is going to be taken away by the proposed legislation. I do not myself think that the result of the legislation is going to be that the only intention must be how best to secure the interests of tenants so that there shall be left to them adequate reward for their unceasing toil.

Some Suggestions

In solving this problem, various ways may be suggested. One is that so far as big zamindars are concerned, permanent Mirashi-Haq may be straight-way conferred upon all the tenants in the alienated villages. Because, I feel, distinction has got to be made between big zamindars and small zamindars. For the sake of brevity, I would like to class Inamdars of alienated villages as big zamindars and others as middle-class zamindars. The present standard of living among the middle-class zamindars, in my judgment, is the barest minimum. If standard of living for that class in other countries is taken into consideration, anybody will have to admit that compared with it our standard is abnormally low and no public man would like to lower it still further. At the same time, every one must admit that the standard of living in the case of the lower strata of society under which description tenants will also come, must be elevated

(Continued on page 9, Col. 5).

DUCE WILL NOT GET OUT OF SPAIN

(By Frank C. Hanighen, Noted American Journalist Who Has Just Visited Italy).

When Mr. Chamberlain presented the Anglo-Italian agreement to the House of Commons, he stated that Mussolini had given an assurance that he had no territorial or political aims in Spain, and sought no economic privileges there.

Last week as a token of his goodwill, the Duce agreed to the British plan for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain.

But can Mussolini afford to keep his word? Both Italian and German business interests have established themselves strongly in territory now controlled by Franco, and the country has become for them a necessary source of raw materials and a fruitful field for commercial development.

In such circumstances, talk about Franco's allies "getting out of Spain" because Mussolini has concluded a pact with Chamberlain appears absurd.

While diplomats in Rome may profess good intentions, the industrialists in Northern Italy do not attempt to disguise their penetration in Spain nor the profits they hope to reap if Franco wins.

Whatever the strategic advantages which Italy and Germany may gain by a rebel victory—and they are indeed great—the economic pickings would provide just as strong an anchor.

Mineral Wealth

The economic drive in Spain began before the civil war. In 1934, a consortium of Italian and German industrialists, sent an engineer—a mineral expert—to explore the sub-soil riches of the Iberian peninsula, particularly tungsten and lignite, the latter with a view to making liquid fuel for aeroplanes and submarines.

After the rising, the work he had started continued. German and Italian business accompanied the victorious advance of the Fascists like camp followers.

As Franco's troops moved north, aided by Italian and German 'planes and artillery, the rich British-owned Rio Tinto copper and pyrite mines fell into their hands.

It was not long before the British company found it could not sell its pyrites where it liked—vast quantities went to Germany—and compensation was paid in Franco pesetas, for which it had no use.

Meanwhile, farther north the Italians had entered the race. Italy, before the war, had controlled the mercury market of the world in conjunction with Spain, whose Almaden mines are the richest in the world. Italian forces now tried to capture Almaden as a prelude to lodging control solely in Rome. They were repulsed.

Franco, it now seemed apparent, was making the richest raw material regions of Spain his chief objectives. He launched his drive on Bilbao in the spring of 1937 largely to secure the iron mines in that sector for the benefit of German and Italian armament firms who urgently needed raw materials.

But here he clashed with Britain. British industry got more than one-third of its iron ore imports from Spain, chiefly from Bilbao. The Consett Iron and Steel Company and Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds owned the controlling shares in the Orconera Company, the largest mining corporation in Northern Spain.

Franco's drive threatened to interfere seriously with the British re-armament programme, and Britain's ruling and financial classes, which had hitherto looked on sympathetically at the progress of the rebels now took alarm.

Consett shares dropped from 17s. to 13s., and Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds from 37s. 6d. to 34s. The latter firm, apprehensive of the future, placed an order in Newfoundland for 400,000 tons to replace Spanish imports.

Sop To Britain

The skies began to clear soon after Franco's conquest of Bilbao. The British Government sent a "commercial agent" to his "Government," and iron ore continued to flow in Britain in even greater quantities.

No wonder that the British Government, as if in return for his favour, played Franco's game even more actively in the Non-Intervention Committee. No wonder that the news of Franco atrocities faded out of the Conservative sections of the London Press.

But if Franco had any intention of double-crossing Hitler, Germany had ideas of her own. A big textile company—Filatures y Tejidos Andaluses—financed by German capital, will begin production in Andalusia in the autumn.

A German firm has got the contract for modernising the port of Pasajes, and a network of commercial aviation lines in which Germany is financially interested has spread over rebel Spain connecting Salamanca, Saragossa, Seville and Tetuan.

Italy has made equal strides in her industrial penetration. In Milan I found businessmen rubbing their hands over the dividends they had already received.

Italian imports of Spanish iron ore jumped from 39,000 tons in 1936 to 180,000 in 1937; scrap was up from 327,000 to 500,000 tons. Manganese also rose from 23,000 to 75,000 tons.

Italian motor and tyre firms and artificial silk manufacturers, to mention a few, are also enjoying prosperity as a result of Mussolini's war on Spain.

A new Italo-Spanish bank has been established with headquarters in Rome, organised along lines identical with those of the Italo-Albanian Bank, which has done so much to promote the development and political subjugation of the Italian Protectorate across the Adriatic.

But Italy has made even greater progress in staffing the administrative hierarchy of the Franco Government. One well-informed person in Rome told me that the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SUICIDAL DESPERATION.

Desperation is the enemy of all human feelings, of commonsense and of the instinct of self-preservation itself. This is being exemplified by the actions and attitude of Japan. Exasperated by Chinese resistance the Japanese are resorting to brutal and inhuman bombings in China. But this is not. They are evidently trying to pick up a suicidal quarrel with Russia too. Adept at inventing incidents they have arranged to discover objectionable activities on the part of Russia on the Manchurian and have revived their old game of protests and demands. Now if past history and experience are any guide it can be safely taken for granted that Russia has no intention of playing the aggressor and that, therefore, the Japanese allegations are quite untrue. At the same it is a fact that if Japan strikes, the Russians can strike back with a vengeance. Is it not, therefore, suicidal folly to seek to bait the Soviet, when the Japanese are already broken economically and when their morale has been shattered by the successful manner in which the valiant Chinese have called their bluff?

A CONFUSING SITUATION.

No sooner had the Shami Pir been safely consigned to the obscurity of his home in Syria than there emerged another; this time a "Baghdadi Pir", to test the friendship of the much harassed Government of India for Afghanistan. We are informed from Simla that actually the Pir was politically harmless, indeed he was friendly to Afghanistan. But "out of deference to the Afghan Government who suspected him of political activities" the Government of India have had to take action, and to remove him from Abbottabad whence he has now gone to Kashmir. The trials of the Government of India evidently did not end with securing the safety of Afghanistan from danger. The Faqir of Ipi—why not call him the Afghani Pir?—and his "bandits" have raised their inevitable heads again and the Government are reluctantly compelled to spend lives and money to put those heads down. Now all this is rathering confusing. And India has a right to know what the exact—and true—situation is. India has this right because things are done in the name of India's safety and at the expense of India. Now India is, quite frankly, neither convinced nor satisfied with the information which a subordinate branch of British Imperialist administration thinks fit to feed her with. The only solution is a representative and independent non-official delegation which should make a thorough investigation into the whole situation.

GOOD RIDDANCE

Sportsmen all the world over will heave a sigh of genuine relief over the report emanating from Tokyo that the Olympic Games, which were scheduled to be held there in 1940, are cancelled. Whatever might be the reasons that actuated this decision, whether it was due to the lack of funds (which can be better utilised in bombing a few more thousand Chinese women and babies!), or whether Japan was morally certain that no sportsman with a spark of humanity would care to participate in the Olympics conducted under her auspices, the decision provides a revealing insight into the present plight of that country. The present cancellation is after all only an astute and face-saving anticipation of an inevitable contingency. It now remains to be seen where the Games will be held, if they are held at all. Most of the "civilised" nation are too busy producing armaments to spare the time and money necessary for the staging of the Olympic Games, which it was fondly hoped, would promote international peace. It seems as if the Olympics will have finally to make way for the Armageddon!

PROGRESS OF HOMOEOPATHY.

The July issue of "Homoeopathic Herald" commemorates the death anniversary of Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, and the editorial article pays a graceful tribute to his memory. It is worthwhile noting here the amazing progress made by Homoeopathy during the last century. In the country of its birth, the Berlin University maintains a special chair of homoeopathy, which is officially recognised by the governments of Mexico and Brazil. There are 15 homoeopathic hospitals in England alone, while more than 50,000 consultations are given free in France annually. Among those who have extended their patronage to this science may be mentioned the Duke of Windsor (while he was the Prince of Wales), Monseiur Lebrun, President of the French Republic, Senor Zamora, late Spanish President and Herr Hess, one of the foremost leaders of the Nazis. "Permanence of Homoeopathy" will appeal as much to laymen as to doctors, as it gives a lucid insight into the fundamental principles of that science, which have survived the test of time. Those interested in Homoeopathy will find the "Herald" of great help and guidance

Wanted! More Magistrates?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Aye, that's the question! The announcement in the columns of local newspapers that Government propose to appoint some additional magistrates for the city police courts gives one furiously to think of the State of the work in these courts and the ways and means to be adopted to enable these Courts to function with the efficiency and dispatch that has been a long-felt want during the last decade. To-day, we have seven Presidency Magistrates functioning when, in days of yore,—not so long ago, however—four Presidency Magistrates made a good job of the criminal work in the city. It was an all inclusive job in those good old days. Police cases, cheek by jowl, with summons cases ran up and down the days' board with municipal cases tacked in the afternoons and traffic cases to bid a blithe good morning to the Magistrate when he sat down to his desk for the roll call. At the end of the year, the work of each Court expressed in statistics, told Government and the public what the police magistrates were doing

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"...if we do not succeed and the world does not succeed in finding some way to stop the folly of ever-increasing expenditure on armaments, then indeed the future we shall be preparing for our children is something that will make us shudder."

—Sir John Simon.

* * * *

Jawaharlal Nehru had lunch with Sir Robert Vansittart—the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office who went out with Anthony Eden.

The only effective counter-blast to this lunch would be a week-end invitation to Cliveden.

* * * *

The present leadership of Railway workers, according to Jawaharlal, is reactionary and unwilling to use its power for the benefit of the working class or similar progressive purposes.

On behalf of Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta we here lodge a most emphatic protest against this atrocious—truth speaking.

* * * *

INDIA'S NEVER FAILING GOLD MINES

Yet Investors Are Shaky

—Headlines

That is because they have already worked them dry and drained Home all the gold actually and figuratively.

* * * *

Addressing the International Council of Women at Edinburgh, an Indian lady delegate complained that English readers had read too much of religious dissensions and communal riots in India.

But that precisely is what they were meant and intended to do.

* * * *

At a recent gathering, Sir Homi Mody the guest of honour was described eulogistically as "an Indian of Indians."

Plus, simultaneously, a K.B.E. which means Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

* * * *

Sir Homi declared that "an occasional drink would do no harm to the health or intelligence of anybody."

Nor would an occasional spot or opium or even an occasional shot of cocaine.

* * * *

Hear Hear

"You cannot" said Sir Homi brilliantly, "live on the sweat of your grandfather's brow."

The epigrammatic force has carried the famous Bombay knight and leader of capitalists practically to the verge of Socialism.

* * * *

A Berlin Official News Agency started the rumour that Czechs were mobilising their army on the German Frontier, which rumour has been catergorically denied by Prague.

There is no doubt as to who is lying, but the question is. Why?

Perhaps the realists of Britain will throw some light on it—in their own way.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain believes in the maxim that "there can be no peace or security or permanence of happiness for mankind, except under the rule of law and order, of reason and of good faith."

Interpreted strictly in terms of Mr.. Chamberlain's "Realism."

* * * *

"What's the matter, old man?"

'My wife has just found a letter I should have posted.'

That's nothing. My wife has just found a letter I should have burned.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The older the trousers the better they are prepared for the fray.

If sin is ugly, it at least, understands the art of beauty culture.

A man is indeed ignorant if ignorant of the fact that he is ignorant.

A man could learn a great many things if he didn't think he already knew them.

One-half of a man's energy is wasted. Only the down strokes count in chopping wood.

After a man has expressed his opinion he often wishes he had patronized a slow freight.

India's Greetings To British Workers

Freedom Indivisible Like War And Peace

"India's Bitter Experience Of Fascism For 150 Years"

Cries Of "Chamberlain Must Go" At London Meeting On 2nd Anniversary Of Spanish War

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 17.

With the attendance at service at St. Clement's Church in London, this evening, which will be conducted by the Dean of Canterbury as a Christian tribute to the champions of Freedom, Democracy and Peace and as solemn commemoration of the victims of Fascist aggression in Abyssinia, Spain and China on the second anniversary of the Spanish War, Pt. Nehru's visit has come to an end.

This morning he visited Arya Bhawan, in 30, Belsixe Park, as he was interested in seeing how Indian boarding houses are running in London. Nehru expressed his satisfaction at the food supplied and the general arrangements for the comforts of guests at Arya Bhawan, which has been founded by Sjt. Ghanashyam Das Birla.

Sjt. Marghabhai Patel, proprietor, introduced Pt. Nehru to his guests which included a large number of Indian students with whom he chatted, and some of whom he advised what to do after their return to India.

Pt. Nehru, later, drove along the Thames embankment, and gave greetings to Indian and other contingents which were going in procession towards Trafalgar Square, to take part in mass demonstration for the defence of the Spanish people. The Indian contingent marched with the Congress banner behind the International Brigade column and continuously, raised cries: "One, two, three, Chamberlain must go"; "One, two, three; Arms for Spain, Arms for Peace."

When Mrs. Isabel Brown introduced Pt. Nehru who was dressed in Indian costume made of Khaddar as "Comrade Nehru who is leading the movement for Indian liberty" there were vociferous cheers, which were continued for at least five minutes. Pt. Nehru had to wave his hand frequently to acknowledge their greetings in which Basque children holding Spanish Republican flags by the side of Miss Indira joined.

INDIA'S GREETINGS TO BRITISH WORKERS.

Pt. Nehru, in the course of his speech, gave greetings of the Congress people in India to British workers, to other democrats, and, especially the Spanish people. Speaking of the Indian struggle he said: "We are fighting in India with considerable success with the conviction that we will win in the end."

Speaking of war he said if war is indivisible, if peace is indivisible, then I say Freedom is also Indivisible. He emphasised the reasons which had prompted Congress support to the Spanish and Chinese struggles. He said: Fascism is new to you; we have been experiencing it for the last 150 years; so we know what Spain and China are going through. We support them because we admire their qualities, of fighting—fighting day in and day out, and not compromising. We draw a lesson from them, and we shall not compromise with British Imperialism, which stands for naked domination. We are out to suppress fascism in India."

Conscription In Austria

Jews In Concentration Camps Get Exemption!

VIENNA, July 16.

All Austrians of 1917 class and a majority of those of 1915 and 1916 classes have been ordered to register for military service, which means they have been conscripted for two years training.

Those of 1915 and 1916 classes who were conscripted under the old regime are exempt.

It is reliably reported that all the reserve officers have also been called up, a number, however, being Jews have not received the orders owing to the fact that they are at present in concentration camps.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ADDITIONAL MINISTER FOR BOMBAY?

POONA, July 18.

The appointment of an Additional Minister for Bombay is becoming a distinct possibility. The Rural Reconstruction Programme and other allied proposed schemes, it is stated, may require the personal and constant supervision of a Cabinet Minister.

The present Cabinet which comprises seven Ministers has already to deal with a large amount of work, and hence the necessity for enlarging the Cabinet.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Chairman of the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee, who was here for the past two days in connection with the Bombay Congress Legislature Party meeting, leaves for Bombay on Monday.

He will probably visit Ahmedabad on July 20, in connection with the inauguration of Prohibition after which he will leave for Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—A.P.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

POONA, July 18.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bombay will shortly sponsor "Rural Reconstruction Corporation" for the purpose of affording short-term cheap credit for productive activities by small agriculturists and for partial liquidation of their debts.

The Government of Bombay, it is learnt, will subscribe, subject to the sanction and approval of the Government of India, five crores of rupees to this corporation.

This scheme is in connection with the rural reconstruction programme, which the Government have in view. The proposed Corporation, it is stated, will give stability to the programme and money-lenders and sowcars who have hitherto been lending money to the agriculturist are expected to buy the shares of the Corporation.

CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the Corporation, it is stated, will be more less like a Reserve Bank of India whose operations will be restricted to the Province of Bombay. Due to the magnitude of the rural agrarian debt problem and the impossibility of remedying it at one stroke the Government, it is learnt, in the proposed debt redemption legislation will only seek partial redemption confined to a particular class of agriculturits, holding limited assets. For this purpose the proposed Corporation will be utilised. Being a Government guaranteed concern with three per cent return, it is expected that money-lenders who hitherto lent to poor agriculturists on exhorbitant interest, and failed to recover their money, will automatically subscribe to the proposed Corporation. Furthermore, the new deal will be a distinct benefit to money-lenders who live on the interest collected from agriculturists.

As regards debt Redemption Legislation itself, which the Congress Legislature Party discussed, in all its bearings to-day, it is stated that the bill may not be ready for another two months since the issue bristles with several constitutional and legal technicalities and the Government of India has to be consulted on the same.—A.P.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SUGAR

International Council's Statistics For First Quota Year

LONDON, July 17.

The International, Sugar Council, at the conclusion of protracted negotiations, has issued a communique stating that the Council has considered the statistical position with regard to the first quota year ending 31-8-38. The Council estimated free market requirements for the current year at 30,38,000 metric tons, plus, 100,000 as the estimate of the United Kingdom's purchases and reserve stocks. Of the latter quantity 47,000 should be supplied to the British Colonial Empire, while the remaining 53,000 should be added to the total requirements of the free market.

Quotas remaining at the opening of the meeting amounted to 3,,230,950 of which Belgium, Brazil and Germany surrendered a total of 21,750, thus reducing the quota excess and other requirements of 118,200.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The Council concluded that supplies would not exceed requirements for the first quota year. It considered that the statistical position of the second year was faced with a very difficult problem.

In view of the fact that the position had to be considered two months' before the beginning of the year, the Council was viewing the situation conservatively and estimated the consumption of the free market at three million metric tons, augmenting the figure to 3,150,000 in order to allow such contingencies as further purchases of sticks by the United Kingdom and other Governments.

The second year quotas amount to 3,682,500.

The Council estimate that a minimum of 100,000 has been voluntarily surrendered, reducing the effective quotas to 3,582,500 and leaving an excess of 432,500.

CUT IN QUOTA.

The Council agreed immediately to cut the quota by five per cent. representing 184,125 voluntary surrenders of further 228,375 have been agreed to the countries. In order to completely bridge the gap Australia, South Africa and the British Colonial Empire have made a gesture of co-operation by contributing from their quotas the remaining 20,000.—Reuter's Special.

PREPARING "CUT" FROM "TODDY"

Encouraging Report Of Bordi Class

Mr. S. R. Bhise, representative, All India Village Industries Association, Bordi, writes:—

The work of tapping trees commenced on 16th December, 1937, and continued upto 24th February, 1938. The total number of days for which the work was actually done was 65

The total number of trees under operation was 54, of which 27 were used at a time, the remaining 27 were given rest. Full number of trees was not available upto 1st January, 1938. The operations were commenced a bit late.

The total quantity of juice extracted from all the trees during all those days was 762 gallons. The total number of units of trees from which the juice was extracted was 1,017. So the quantity of juice available per unit works out to be 4.4 bottles every day.

All the sap that extracted was used in being turned into jaggery. The yield of jaggery per gallon worked out to be 1.02 lbs.

The fuel required for the process of evaporating 762 gallons was 18 khandis. The total cost of this quantity was Rs. 40-8-0, according to the local rate. The average cost of fuel used in evaporating one gallon works out to be 11 pies. The kind of fuel was very light.

COST OF LABOUR

There was no additional cost of labour, because the work was being done by stipendiary candidates under training. It was found that one man could operate the 27 trees, and collect the juice. His wages according to the local rates would be As. 5 per day of 10 hours. He would require the help of an assistant, say a boy, to wash the pots, pans, etc., and to attend to the furnace. His wages would be per day As. 2.

The cost of utensils, pots for collecting juice, pans for evaporating, and pots for storage, was Rs. 24-9-0. Very little of this material would be available next year.

The centre may be reopened from October next. Care should, however, be taken to arrange to command the full season. One more centre should be opened in a locality where there are Tad trees.

It would be possible for a family of nearly four members to maintain itself on the trade only under the following conditions:—

That prohibition comes into effect.

That the family is able to command the free use of at least 100 good trees of its own.

The following are the names of candidates, who attended the class. Those names, which bear the asterisk marks can be entrusted with the work of tapping the "shindi" trees according to the Bengal method and evaporating the juice.

1. Ramji Magive Machhi.
3. Basia Posla Warli.
8. Ratna Somla Bhandari
9. Kalva Naran Bhandari
11. Daji Madho Bhoir.
12. Purushottam Hari Churi.
13. Moreshwar Sukur Thakur.
14. Hariya Ramji Bhandari.
15. Janardan Laxman Patil.
16. Kanha Laxman Bhandari.
17. Narayan Atmaram Patil.
18. Jivan Hari Kini.
19. Govind Vithal Patil.
20. Babu Morar Bhandari.
21. Bhagwan Morar Bhandari.
22. Dattatraya Shinwar Patil.
2. Bhana Daji Machhi.
4. Jivan Gopal Machhi.
5. Rama Shinwar Machhi.
6. Keshav Dhanji Machhi.
7. Bhangva Hari Machhi.
23. Hirakant Damodar Patil.
24. Narayan Damodar Patil.

SUDETEN GERMANS & CZECH. GOVT.

Truth Behind Reported Troop Movements Along Silesian Frontier

PRAGUE, July 16.

The majority of the German reports of Czech mobilisation and troop movements along the Silesian Frontier are apparently traceable to elements, chiefly Clerical and Communist, who are anxious to create an unfavourable atmosphere for the coming negotiations between the Sudeten Germans and the Czech Government.

It is emphasised here that the mobilisation orders were certainly not given, as such a fact could not be kept secret if true.

It is pointed also that the reports that the Sudetens intended to call a strike are disproved and the alleged mysterious movements of the Sudetens across the Frontier, presumably for the purpose of military training and receiving arms are results, actually of ordinary seasonal movement of farmworkers across the frontier for the purpose of participating in the harvests.—Reuter.

PRAGUE DENIES IT

No Troop Movements Contemplated

PRAGUE, July 16.

An official communique declares that "no abnormal troop movements have taken place today or any other day on the Silesian or any other Border and none is contemplated."—Reuter.

RAILWAY LINE UNDERWATER

LALMANIRHAT, July 17.

The Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, wires:—

"Heavy rains continues on Purnea-Murliganj section and the Railway line is under water and water is still rising. Transhipment of through passengers, parcels and goods which has been carried on since July 12, will be impossible from to-morrow. Through booking of passengers, parcels and goods beyond Purnea in the up direction and beyond Purnea Court in the down direction is, therefore, stopped with immediate effect."

Anti-Hindi Picketers' Arrests

MADRAS, July 17.

Venkataraman and Mahboob Sahib of Erode were arrested this morning in front of the Premier's residence for demonstration in connection with the anti-Hindi campaign.

This brings the total number of arrests since the inauguration of the campaign to 150.—United Press.

"Terrible Defeat" For Republicans

FRANCO'S FORCES RUSH TO VALENCIA

Defenders Offer Obstinate But Fruitless Resistance

BURGOS, July 16.

The eve of the second anniversary of the Spanish war sees General Franco's forces relentlessly approaching Valencia along the Teruel-Sagunto Road in one of the Major battles of the war.

An advance averaging four miles is claimed today. Now fighting is proceeding on the outskirts of Barracas.

With modern scientific entrenchments with which the countryside is seamed, the Republicans are offering obstinate but fruitless resistance. Pounded by a terrific artillery barrage and a rain of heavy bombs, the Defenders are unable to sustain the final assault of the infantry and after a moment of sanguinary fighting the resistance usually collapses.

In south Castellon, the Nationalists are marking time while the forces from the Teruel Road catch up.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS' HUGE LOSSES

SALAMANCA, July 17.

General Franco's headquarters claim a further big advance in the Southeast of Teruel.

A communique states that the Nationalist forces have broken through the Republican lines on a front 22 miles wide, capturing a number of villages including Moraderubielos, Albentosa and Barracas.

It is added that the Republicans suffered a terrible defeat and lost enormous quantities of war material and many prisoners. The advance is still continuing.—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE IN SIND MINISTRY?

Move To Send Requisition To Convene Special Session Of Assembly

KARACHI, July 17.

The order of the Governor, introducing the new sliding scale of land assessment has caused indignation among the various parties of the Assembly.

The Congress Party which met last night adopted a lengthy resolution withdrawing its support to the Ministry and reserving freedom of action in its attitude towards the same.

The resolution 'inter alia' says: "The Congress Party regrets that the present Ministry in Sind has forced the situation on this province. On learning that Government was contemplating proposals relating to land assessment, the Congress Party appealed to Government to place the proposals before the Assembly members if not before the khatedars. But Government made up its mind to pass orders and introduce the new system.

The Congress stands for the principle of a responsible government. When the new system of taxation affecting every khatedar in Sind and one-fourth of the population was going to be introduced, it was impossible for the Congress to sit quiet and allow the responsible Ministry to pass orders without hearing the people's representatives' views.

It is the attitude of the Ministry, wholly in violation of the principle of a responsible government, which has precipitated the situation.

The Congress Party, therefore under the circumstances, is constrained to resume its complete freedom of action towards the Ministry. That action must necessarily depend upon the situation and will be determined by people's interests."

Though the United Party and the Hindu Party have not adopted any resolution so far, they have expressed similar views.

It is understood that a move is afoot to send a requisition to the Governor, requesting His Excellency to convene a special session of the Assembly to pass a motion of no-confidence in the Ministry.—United Press.

White City Sports

LONDON, July 16.

At White City in the Amateur Athletic Association's championship the outstanding feature was the performance of Britisher Finlay who won the 120 yards hurdles for the seventh successive year. His time was 14.4 seconds which equals the British record. Wooderson, world record holder, easily won the mile in the time of four minutes, thirteen and four-fifth seconds.—Reuter.

FAMOUS U. S FINANCIER DEAD

PARIS, July 16.

Mr. Samuel Insull, once a famous American Financier, collapsed in the under-ground railway and was taken to hospital where he died.

The death recalls Mr. Insull's departure for Europe when his Utility Corporation collapsed some years ago and his subsequent trial in America on a charge of embezzlement of which he was acquitted. He later became the President of the Broadcasting Company.—Reuter.

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Terrorism In Palestine

Three Arabs Killed And One Jew Falls Victim To Sniper

JERUSALEM, July 17.

An Arab was found shot dead on the Jaffa-Telaviv border this morning.

Two Arabs were murdered on the main Haifa road near Telaviv.

A Jewish supernumary policeman was killed by a sniper, while patrolling on horseback, guarding a party of workers near Ramat. There is considerable military activity in Jerusalem.

Lorry loads of Black Watch this morning swooped over the different parts of the city, cordoning off the streets and searching traffic and pedestrians. —Reuter.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR FOURTH TEST

LONDON, July 17.

The English team for the fourth Test, beginning at Leeds on July 22 will be selected from the following:—Hammond (Captain), Farnes, Yardley, Gibb, Verity, Bowes, Paynter, Hardstaff, Goddard, Barnett, Compton, Edrich and Wright.

The Selection Committee announce that should Gibb be pronounced unfit to play, owing to his injury sustained at the Lords on Saturday, Price will replace him.

Hutton is not available for selection, owing to his accident at the Lords on Saturday.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST CONDEMNS PRO-FEDERATION MOVE

MADRAS, July 17.

"We Socialists are not against the principle of Federation. We want only a republican Federation and not the one envisaged in the Government of India Act 1935".

Thus declared Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, a Socialist leader while addressing a mammoth gathering of Madras citizens at a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Madras Congress Socialist Party.

The meeting adopted a resolution reiterating the Congress resolution of the Haripura session on Federation, condemning it and demanding an explanation from the few Congressmen, who are carrying on negotiations behind the Congress, against its fundamental principles.—United Press.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Delhi Porters Hold On: Alleged Assault By Police On Strikers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BALLIMARAN, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of Workers' League and Ry. Porters' Union, the striking porters are regularly holding meetings and making demonstrations before the Railway Station and in the City every day.

In a meeting held at Azad Park, the long silence of the railway authorities in not yet redressing the legitimate grievances of the poor starving strikers, was condemned by Sreemati Chandoo Bibi, Messrs Fazl Karim, Mukherjee and others and a resolution was unanimously adopted to that effect.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy by the Delhi Porters' Union, copy of which has been wired to the Director Railway Board and Agent, N. W. Railway, Simla:—

"Four hundred railway porter-strikers are starving. Police wounded and arrested peaceful processionists. New hands have been recruited. Discontent is increasing. Authorities are silent Pray intervene."

Cases are pending against many strikers in the court and some have been convicted. Sherkhan, a striking porter has filed a suit against the Jamadar and t D.C.O., N.-W. Railway, for alleged assault, and wounding many peaceful processionists, including himself, whose teeth, it is stated, have been broken. A message from Dr. Suresh Banerjee, M.L.A., President, A.I.T.U.C., was received by Sreemati Chandoo Bibi, in which he expressed his hearty congratulations for the heroic struggle the Delhi porters were carrying and asked them to continue this bold fight until their aim was achieved".

M. C. C. To Be Invited To Send Team To Tour India

U. P. TO BE REPRESENTED ON ALL-INDIA BODY

Decision Of Cricket Board Of Control

BOMBAY, July 17.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India at its meeting held to-day, Dr. Subbaroyan presiding, decided to invite the M.C.C. to send out a team to tour India in the winter of 1939-40 on the same terms as those offered to Jardine's in 1933-34. It is understood that the Board has requested the M. C. C. to include at least five amateurs in the team. It was further decided to stage five test matches, their venues being, Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay again. A Committee was constituted to chalk out an itinerary of the tour ond fix up other details. The Board further adopted rules for the purpose of conducting the Ranji trophy (interprovincial tournament) and draws of fixtures were held. The following is the draw of the Ranji trophy.

East Zone: Bengal versus Bihar, U. P. versus Central India.

West zone: Western India States versus Maharashtra, Gujarat versus Nawanagar, Baroda versus Bombay, Sind (bye). Northzone: Southern Punjab versus Rajputana Delhi and District versus Frontier Province, Army in India (bye). Northern India (bye). Southzone: Hyderabad Deccan versus Mysore, C. P. and Berar versus Madras.

FINAL IN FEBRUARY.

The Board has decided to conclude the zone finals by January 15th, semi-finals by the end of January and final early in February. The report of the Patiala memorial Committee, which also met to-day prior to the Board meeting, was presented to and adopted by the Board. It recommended that a fund should be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Patiala in recognition of the services rendered by him to Cricket in India.

The Board further decided that the United Province Cricket Association should continue to represent the United Province on the Board. It may be mentioned here that the United Provinces sports control Board applied to the Board of Control for affiliation with the latter and to represent the United Provinves Cricket on the All-India body.

ALLEGATIONS RAISED.

It is understood that the subject of the Rajputana Cricket Club's tour of England in view of the allegations appearing in the press against it, was raised at the meeting. General regret appears to have been expressed at the alleged happenings in England. Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal) moved a resolution that in future the Board should not accord permission to any private team to tour abroad. But some members including Colonel Himatsinhji (Nawanagar) held that no such ban should be laid down. It was urged that the board could refuse patronage to any such private team, but should not prohibit it.

Mr. Gupta's resolution regarding private team's visits abroad was referred to the rules revision committee consisting of Mr. P. Gupta, Mr. H. N. Contractor, Col. Himatsinhji, Major Lindsley and K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary.

ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Control among other business transacted at the meeting was the adoption of the accounts for the past year which were held over as they could not be passed at the annual general meeting held at New Delhi on April 17.

The meeting which was held at the Brabourne stadium commenced at 4 p.m. and lasted till 7-30 p.m. Doctor Subbaroyan (Minister for Education, Madras) the newly elected President of the Board presiding over the Board meeting for the first time, at the outset, thanked the members for electing him the President of the Board. The following representatives of the various Cricket Associations attended the meeting:—

Messrs. H. N. Contractor, (Bombay) P. Gupta, (Bengal) Col R. K. Himatsinhji, (Nawanagar) Yuvraja of Limbdi, (Western India States) V. R. Laxmiratan, (Madras) Dr. C. H. Pichamuttu, (Mysore) Diwan Bahadur V. G. Shete, (Maharashtra), Mr. C. M. Diwan, (Gujarat), Mr. S. M. Hadi, (Hyderabad, Deccan), Mr. K. R Collector, (Sind), Capt. J M Lee (Army Sports Control Board), Major R. Lindsley, (Central India) Mr. N. G. Diwan (Delhi and District), and Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control represented the Northern India Cricket Association, Southern Punjab, and Baroda by proxy.—A.P.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

(Continued from Page 1)

credit for productive activities of agriculturists.

It is expected that detailed communique may be issued by Government in a short time.

The meeting concluded at 7-15 p.m.

FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

The whole of this morning's deliberations of the Congress Legislative Party's meetings were it is understood, occupied by Tenancy Legislation. Although at the end all unanimously agreed to accept the principles of the Bill, as enunciated by Hon. Mr. Kher, yesterday, unanimity was not reached before some frank exchange of views and searching criticism had taken place. While the radical elements wanted provisions of the Bill to be more tightened, there were others who challenged both the necessity and principles of the Bill, whole hog. It was urged on behalf of Pro-Tenancy Members that the limit for application of the Bill should be lowered down to exemption for those possessing less than 50 acres of land. Scenting of this more oppositionists had taken sterned attitude from the beginning, and their contention was that situation in the Presidency did not warrant this legislation, and no case had been established for it.

Sjts. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and R. G. Soman are reported to have taken this stand. Sjt. Gangadhar Rao is stated to have made the most fighting speech in an attempt to meet all arguments forwarded by the promoters of the legislation. He further opposed the very principles of the Bill.

REVENUE MINISTER'S REJOINDER

This attack is reported to have called for a virulent rejoinder from the Revenue Minister, Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, who is stated to have asserted that he was convinced that the need existed for such legislation, and that he had sufficient data to support it. Finally, however, agreement was reached that these principles should be accepted unanimously.

BILL TO GO TO SELECT COMMITTEE?

It is understood the Bill will be sent to a Select Committee after the first reading.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

communique will be issued by Government shortly.

KHER THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, leader, thanked the members of the Party for arriving at unanimous conclusions despite existence of different points of view. He also thanks the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for making the arrangements for the party meeting.—A. P.

KHER EXPLAINS PROVISIONS OF TENANCY BILL

(Continued from Page 1).

owner choses to take over the land for home cultivation.

The limiting of the scope of this bill to landowners of over 100 acres of land, it was pointed out, would make it appplicable only to about 10.000 of such zamindars.

The Hon. Mr. Kher is then reported to have explained the provisions of the proposed debt relief bill. Here again the beneficiaries of the measure will be petty landholders i.e. the "bona fide" agriculturists. It will apply in cases of landholders owning less than 100 acres of land.

AGRICULTURAL DEBT.

What Government propose to do by this legislation is to offer immediate relief to the needy agriculturist. They will ascertain the total amount of agriculturist's debt as in 1932 and cut it outright by 30 per cent. Government propose to ascertain 1932 debt, because since that year it was that the depression set in.

In the case of agriculturist debtors whose assets would not permit of repayment of the remaining 70 per cent of loan, the Government would fix their loan to the tune of their actual assets.

Further, it is stated, it was disclosed, that Government propose to establish a Rural Reconstruction Board and place a sum of six crores of rupees with a view that the board should pay the Sowcars from that money on behalf of the agriculturist debtors.

Henceforth the Government would also take the responsibility of advancing loans to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes.

After Hon. Mr. Kher had spoken out the mind of the Ministry as regards these proposed legislations, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is stated to have made a speech inviting the members assembled to make their suggestions. He called them to offer their criticisms only on the main principles of the Bills, leaving the Ministry free hand to work up the details.

SARDAR SPEAKS OUT.

Referring to the fixing of the scope of the tenancy legislation to owners of over 100 acres of land, Sardar is said to have told the house that it was these big zamindars and the Inamdars who had all along opposed Congress. As for those possessing land less than 100 acres they had been supporters of Congress and as such they were not intended to be touched by the tenancy legislation.

The discussions then started and about half a dozen members expressed their views on the subject.

Messrs. K. B. Deshmukh (Ahmednagar) and Mr. D. K Kunte are stated to have pleaded for more radical features in the Tenancy Bill. Messrs. Firodia and Bhonsale, however, are stated to have opposed it.

The discussion was further continued to-day when over a dozen other members spoke. There was a heated debate but afterwards the meeting succeeded in agreeing on some of the salient provisions.

A detailed statement, it is promised, will be issued at the end of the deliberations this evening.

HARIJAN M. L. A.'s MISSION

Thakur And Das Interview Bombay Ministers

BOMBAY, July 16.

Mr. P. R. Thakur and Mr. Radhanath Das, Scheduled Caste members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, who are on a mission to study the working of the various Congress Ministries to improve the condition of the Harijans, arrived here this morning from Bangalore.

Messrs. Thakur and Das will interview all the Ministers of Bombay and discuss with them the various measures launched by the Bombay Government for the improvement of the lot of Harijans and removal of untouchability. They will also meet Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to-day in connection with Harijan uplift work.

Messrs. Thakur and Das leave on July 18 next for Wardha, where they will meet Mahatma Gandhi and discuss matters relating to the Wardha Education Scheme.—United Press.

KHANDESH LAND-OWNERS UP IN ARMS

Conference To Oppose Bombay Tenancy Bill

JALGAON, July 17.

Mr. R. V. Joshi wires:—

A representative meeting of East Khandesh Landowners' Association was held yesterday with a view to oppose the prospective Tenancy Legislation in Bombay Assembly. About 150 landowners attended. Prominent among them were Mr. Ramdas Lahana Patil, President, Jalgaon City Municipality, Rao Saheb Rupchand Motiram, Messrs Jagannath Ganeshram Shet. V. P. Raverkar, retired Small Cause Court Judge, Nathu Ragho Patil, Ramdas Nanabhai, B. K. Deshmukh, pleader, Jalgaon, Munims of the prominent Pedhis of Savda, belonging to Rao Saheb Premchand Ichharam, Rao Saheb Bhika Durga and Vishnu Hari Patil, R. G. Burway and K. A. Prabhudesai, landowners in Ratnagiri District.

The President, Mr. V. P. Raverkar in his opening speech characterised tenancy legislation as ominous and as breach of faith on the part of the Government.

He recalled and read out words of the Queen's Proclamation, which guaranteed the rights of ownership in properties to all Her Majesty's subjects and traced the history of ownership rights from the times of Mahabharat and concluded by saying that if tenancy legislation becomes law it would be the highest calamity inflicted upon the ryots by the Congress Government with the result that people would lose faith in Congress Government.

A number of resolutions followed: first, establishing East Khandesh Landowners' Association with Mr. Raverker as the President, a few Vice-Presidents and a Managing Committee of 41. Secondly, expressing thorough disapproval of the proposed Tenancy Legislation.

The meeting also demanded resignations from East Khandesh Assembly members, in case they are not prepared to oppose this legislation.

A SHORT STORY

Winning Point

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Coach Craig was such a staid old goat he wouldn't understand anyway; he wouldn't recognize romance if some one pointed it out to him. That's the reason he never stopped wondering why Diane lost the tennis match

Diane had for three years been captain of the girls' 'varsity. She was a white flash of speed and endurance, a personification of grace and skill.

It was Diane who put the old college up where it ought to be in the annals of sport. She became an idol on the campus, worshipped and idolized by the male sector

Unfortunately the youths mixed love with their loyalty. Diane was attractive in a tennis costume; but lovely and alluring in evening clothes. She wasn't a prude and she wasn't conceited. She went to dances and was pleased by the attention she attracted. But always she displeased a subtle reserve that kept her ardent admirers a little puzzled; and kept them at a distance too.

But always her passion was tennis. She loved it. A victory left her elated; defeat provoked a black mood. Fortunately the defeats were few, the victories many. It began to look as if at the conclusion of her college career Diane would step into an important role as a national star.

That, of course, was all before Lance Winthrop appeared. Lance had transferred up north from a southern college to finish his senior year. His luggage consisted of a carpet bag and a tennis racket. Inside the carpet bag were newspaper clippings and testimonials which pronounced him the greatest inter-collegiate tennis star of the South.

Coach Craig looked the boy over and nodded. He was a fine looking lad, tall and dark with brown eyes and a mouth that held an habitual smile.

"I guess they were right." said the coach, rifling the clippings. "Step out there, boy, and let's see you in action.'

From that moment the old college had another idol to worship, another star on which to pin its loyalty. The school became famous. Experts came and watched Lance and Diane in action. They talked with Coach Craig and mentioned contracts and large figures.

The future looked bright, especially so because Lance and Diane fell in love. Romance added glamour, heightened interest. They were a good looking couple, well suited and peppy. Everyone envied them.

It was along about the last of May, with commencement not far away and the last tennis match of the season over with, that some one suggested a mixed match for the benefit of the school. That is, the co-eds would play the men champs. It was a great idea, because every one knew that Diane would be picked to meet Lance, and every one thought it would be such a whale of a good game.

Coach Craig didn't object, and Lance and Diane couldn't very well refuse, when so many eager admirers pleaded with them.

It all turned out to be a more important affair than was at first planned. Outsiders got wind of it and asked to be admitted. And because they offered to pay, the faculty had tickets printed and sold them for one dollar apiece.

Neither Diane nor Lance liked the idea, but it was too late to back out now, and so they agreed.

"The girl's a shade better," Coach Craig told his young assistant, Dave Powers. "She can trim him. Which" he confided, "is going to mean a good deal. Old Man Henigan's going to be here."

Powers' eyes widened. "Henigan of the national committee? Say, that's a dirty trick on Diane. Suppose she loses, after her school record? It may mean she won't get that big offer."

"She won't lose," Craig said confidently "She's better than Winthrop."

But because Powers was young and could feel as young people feel, he strolled over to Diane and mentioned the fact that Mike Henigan was in the audience. She smiled at him, and nodded her thanks, and went out to meet Lance.

It was a pretty close game; as all the spectators had wished for. Each captured a set and went evenly along in a third. Lance had five games to Diane's four, but everyone felt pretty sure the girl would take her opponent for an even five Lance was serving with only one point to go to collect the game, set and match.

He swung his racket with beautiful form, a handsome picture, features grim and determined. Diane, waiting with outward calmness felt the tenseness of the moment, sensed the spell that held the audience in its grip She saw the grimness on Lance's face, the fierce desire in his eyes It meant so much to him.

Coach Craig, she knew, was watching her. She sensed the confidence on his face, knew that Henigan was in the stands watching Lance's every movement. Then the ball, like a white plummet, came whistling over the net. A perfect serve. Diane stepped forward to meet it. Her racket swung. The audience leaned forward, held their breaths—and suddenly broke into a frenzy of shouting.

Diane had stumbled. Fallen forward. Caught herself. Missed.

The game, the match, belonged to Lance. Coach Craig groaned. Henigan shrugged indifferently.

Coach Craig was a staid old goat. He wouldn't understand anyway. But Dave Powers, who was young and could feel as young people feel, understood. He knew that Diane had stumbled on purpose, and that Lance Winthrop was tremendously happy because he'd won—and that Diane was happy, too.

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A GREAT DOCTOR AND TEACHER

G. M. College Staff's Tribute To Lt.-Col. Vajifdar On Eve Of Retirement

On the eve of his retirement Lt.-Col. Vajifdar, Professor of medicine, Grant Medical College, was the guest of honour at a farewell dinner given by the staff of the College and the J. J. Hospital at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday night.

Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia proposing the toast of the guest eulogised the services rendered to the Hospital since 1923 by Lt.-Col. Vajifdar. He also paid compliments to the work of the honoured guest of the evening both as a doctor and a teacher.

Sir Jamshed Duggan and others joined in the chorus of tributes to the great and good-natured Parsi doctor.

Lt.-Col. Vajifdar responded suitably thanking his hosts for the kind words that had been said about him.

FLOGGING OF POLITICALS

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In the course of a communication addressed to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, the political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail strongly condemn the infliction of flogging as punishment to a political prisoner "in a Congress-administered Province."

"We have been greatly shocked," they say, "and surprised at the infliction of flogging to a political prisoner in the jail of a Congress-administered province. We recognise in this act the customary high-handedness of the bureaucracy, which is employing all energies at its disposal to discredit the Congress in the eyes of the people by putting all sorts of hindrances in the way of the Congress ministers for realising the spirit and purpose of the Congress Election Manifesto.

"We are quite sure that you (Congress President) and the Congress can never put up with such acts on the part of the bureaucracy. With this confidence in mind, we request you that a non-official committee be immediately appointed to enquire into the matter and the person or persons responsible for this mischief be brought to book and properly punished."—United Press.

TRUSTEES GO TO LAW

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The case involving a claim of Rs. 1,50,000 filed by one of the trustees of Anandji Kalyanji firm against Seth Sarabhai Dahyabhai and Seth Pratapsingh Moholal (both trustees) is under the investigation of the C. I. D. Police, Poona.

It is understood mismanagement has been going on for over 7 years involving a loss of over Rs. 10 lakhs.

(Continued from Col. 7).

double-roomed, are converted into two single-roomed tenements for the purpose of letting, all the evils of a single-room tenement like insufficient light and ventilation and over-crowding of rooms have cropped in. Consequently the facilities for water-taps and W.C.'s are now found to be quite inadequate.

SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT

The impression of the party was that so far as the filth and the insanitary conditions are concerned, the Public Health Department of the Corporation would be able to achieve much without delay if only it is more alert and firm and insists upon sufficient provision of up-to-date sanitary arrangements and maintenance of cleanliness.

As regards the rents the G Ward Congress Committee is submitting its case before the Inquiry Committee.

Housing Conditions In Labour Localities

WHAT CONGRESS WORKERS FOUND IN "G" WARD

(From A Correspondent)

A few Congress workers from the G Ward, Shri Nagwekar, Kanthi and others, went round a few of the labour localities in company of Shri. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., to study firsthand the housing and rental conditions of these localities. The following state of things as seen by them is given below in the hope that the Municipal and other authorities concerned will take prompt measure in remedying the same.

The first locality visited was a group of chawls on the Bhawanishankar Road, belonging to Sardarmal Tejaji and Co. The chawls are designed as double roomed, but the tenements as let out are single-roomed. The tenement consists of a single room admeasuring 9' x 7½' and a Verandah 9' x 4'. There is one small window for ventilation, but actually no light enters the rooms as in the first place there is no plinth to the building, secondly as the height of the roof is hardly six feet, thirdly as the caves have been extended outwards by about two to three feet for protection from the rains, and fourthly as the space between two chawls is hardly ten feet in width. The only amenity provided is one tap for one chawl of 24 tenements or 120 occupants. There are no separate privies provided for each chawl. The rent per room is Rs. 5. It was Rs. 2-12-0 about five or six years back.

WORSE CONDITIONS

Close to these chawls are the chawls called the Lal Patryachaya Chali belonging to one Isac Mahomed. The whole locality here is stinking and nauseating. One wonders whether the Municipal Health authorities have ever gone round this locality. All the wastewater and even the privy water is running into the swamp or marshy area close by. The structures are of corrugated sheets. Each tenement consists of one room 10' x 9' and a small verandah 9' x 3'. There is practically no plinth. The flooring is all dug up by rats which even bite the inmates. Close to one end of the chawls are provided one tap and four W.C.'s with basket system meant to serve about 27 tenements. The W.C.'s were smelling horribly and were kept in the most insanitary condition imaginable. The water from the W.C.'s was found running through the washing place where the tap is put up. The rent charged is Rs. 6.

The tenants appealed to the Congress workers to get the present conditions improved immediately as they are intolerable.

ANOTHER TYPICAL CHAWL

The second locality visited was the Khedgalli. A typical chawl in this locality is the one belonging to one Ramlal Bhajanlal Teh building is very old and when one goes to the upper floor one fears that the building may come down any moment. Recently some repairs have been carried out but whether they have added to the strength of the building is doubtful. The tenements are single-roomed. They border on a dark passage of about four feet width. The floor area is hardly a hundred square feet. The water facility is only one tap for forty-two tenements, each occupied by about 5 souls. The W.C.'s were most dirtily kept, the open space near by being used by the children. And the rent per room in this tottering building is Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per month, when in the neighbouring chawls of one Anaji Appaji Taralekar, which are somewhat better, the rent is Rs. 4.

The third locality visited was New Parbhadevi. The so-called Kamati Chawls there are better-built and better-kept than the chawls in the Khedgalli. But as the tenements though originally

(Continued on Col. 5.)

Chairman:—Sit. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

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4 Privates And 2 Indians Killed

Sniping Continues: Toll Of Operations In North Waziristan

SIMLA, July 16.

Four privates and two Indian other ranks are now reported to have been killed in the encounter on Thursday with tribesmen when Third Infantry Brigade and Razmak Brigade were advancing towards the Faqir of Ipi's cave.

A communique describing the incidents of the way, says that further details of operations in North Waziristan on July 14 show that the force advanced from Wuzhgai Camp towards the Faqir of Ipi's cave area, with the Third Infantry Brigade on the right and the Razmak Brigade on the left. One battalion and a section of light tanks was left at Wuzhgai for camp protection.

Aircraft co-operated with the troops opposition was slight at first but increased later in the day, particularly on the left flank, where the country is very steep and difficult in the neighbourhood of Barmansar and Khundsar Peaks (8,200 feet).

As a result of opposition and the difficult nature of the country, it was impossible to occupy the cave area before the nightfall. Troops bivouacked for the night in the positions reached. There was no hostile action at night, which was quiet. Reports confirm that hostile lashkar were severely handled by our troops and aircraft. On July 15 withdrawal to Wuzhgai began at dawn. The withdrawal was only slightly followed up and the force reached Wuzhgai in the evening. Our casualties on July 14, subject to confirmation, were killed: Privates J. Barnsley, J. Millburn, H. Davidson and J. Corbett (all Second Battalion, Green Howards), and two Indian other ranks wounded.

The Piquet in Shinki on the Mirali-Bannu road was heavily sniped on the night of July 14 by a gang of about ten men. One Indian other rank was killed by sniping fire.

In South Waziristan all reported quiet except in the neighbourhood of Sorarohgha post, where remnants of Mulla Sher Ali's gang are still abroad for mischief.—A. P.

WANTED! MORE MAGISTRATES?

(Continued from page 6.)

—on an average per year, each Court disposed of two thousand police cases, two thousand summons' cases, two thousand municipal cases and five hundred traffic cases. There was also a goodly number of particular type of cases under the Police Act, those under S.112 and S.114. More of these cases saw the light of a New Year, judgments being signed, sealed and delivered to parties within the calendar year in which they were filed. New Year's Day meant new work for the future, no pale shadows of haunting ghosts of old year cases untouched or part heard to disturb the serenity of a New Year Dream.

Things have changed very much since then. Traffic cases have been handed over to Traffic Courts, honorary of course. Municipal cases have been shelved lock, stock and barrel to Municipal Courts, honorary again. Cases under sections 112|114 of the Police Act have been bestowed also to Honorary Benches and it would look as if the whole work in the police court was to be gifted away to the Honorary Magistrates. No! but that would be carrying the joke too far. The public must not get the idea that stipendiary Magistrates are wall flowers—so the police and summons' cases are retained by the stipendiary man. Now the work of the stipendiary courts has been cut down by fifty per cent, for which a benign Government has appointed seven well paid magistrates, that is to say, almost double the number of magistrates are doing the work, (or are supposed to be doing) the double of which was done by half the number a decade ago. A fine problem for the statistician and especially for the Finance Member who has to find the money for it. What! Am I exaggerating?—let statistics convince you—to-day each Court disposes of on an average per year one thousand police cases and just an equal number of summons' cases—that's the Alpha and Omega of everything, on the stipendiary Magistrates' Board.

Ah! but not the Omega. I am still optimistic. There is no Omega no finality of cases in the stipendiary Courts. To-day New Year does not connote new cases as it did in the good old "Kuchparwani" days. The ghost of old cases, dating even to the year before the old year, crop up like hardy annuals to remind you that there is such a thing like traditions even in police court work so that there's nothing like starting the New Year with a clean slate.

This is a picturesque state of affairs in all conscience. How did it ever come about? This anomaly, I mean. More magistrates, less work. There must be a spanner in the machinery, somewhere. For the last ten years it has become a fashion in the police courts for some bright body to start up a yell that there's a lot of work pending in the Court. This cry started up at regular intervals—the remedy was proposed, the usual one—more magistrates and one bright day a new Magistrate beamed upon an expectant public. The fun went on—more magistrates came in by one door and the work went out by another door—to the Honorary Courts! Nobody knew, nobody cared, not even Government.

And now we are confronted by the probable appointment of two more Courts. Still the slogan seems to be "the more, the merrier." Surely one would expect a Congress Ministry to cry halt to this.

It is the bounden duty of Government to make some honest and independent inquiry before piling up Courts on a long suffering public. Has Government ever cared to consider the situation in the light of the facts or allowed itself to be persuaded into making one appointment after another till the chain appears to lead nowhere.

We might put posers and facers to Government ad infinitum but what really matters in public administration is adoption of ways and means to secure the desired result. The Magistrates' off-days is one day holiday every week is an anachronism and should be relegated to the scrap-heap. In fact, years ago the Retrenchment Officer suggested that the weekly extra holiday should go by the board as it was unknown to the whole judicial hierarchy anywhere except the petted and patted Bombay Magistrates. Just consider one off-day means five hours' work off-in the week. 35 hours' work off for seven magistrates in a week. It amounts to two hundred and forty-five hours gone in a month. Now if they worked for this period and allowing three cases for each hour, a modest computation, it would mean the disposal of 735 cases! In a month mind you—and for the year? Gosh! 8820! Has Government thought of this aspect of the work.

The only workable plan is to hark back to the old system. If case under S.12 are sent back to the Honorary Courts—these being manned by careful selection—one bunch of cases will be worked off, smoothly and with due dispatch. Cases under S. 4 would remain to be heard by the stipendiary Court.—Yours, etc.

"X."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Problem Of States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is well-known that in the political struggle that is going on in India for the last five or six decades, British India has so far taken the lead. The reason for this is not far to seek. The consciousness of political freedom was bound to be intense in the supjects of British India, who were and are still labouring under the foreign yoke. All the patriots of Indian nation directed their whole attention and energy in shaking off this foreign domination as soon as possible. Hence to British India goes the credit of taking the initiative in the political fight.

It should, however, not be thought that the subjects of British India were fighting the battle single-handed. On the contrary, they were backed wholeheartedly by the subjects of the Native States. Besides enormouse sums of money, hundreds of persons were sent from the Native States to join hands with the subjects of British India and, as history shows, most of them fought and fought bravely and shoulder to shoulder with the latter.

The stage, has now been reached when the persistent disregard of the interests of the Native States must come to an end. The situation created in India after the Government of India Act of 1935 has come into force has made it imperative to give due consideration to the problems of the Native States side by side with those of British India. It is becoming clear day by day that India will not have the ideal political unity unless its various parts are federated into a single Commonwealth.

The only way in which the various difficulty could be overcome to that the policy of indifferentism followed so far by the Indian statesmen towards the Native States must at once be given up. An ever-increasing volume of public opinion must be brought from all quarters of the country to bear upon the affairs of Native States. The Indian National Congress, although its services for British India, are beyond any reproach, has of late not acted fairly towards the Native States. For by advocating a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Native States, it has really placed the subjects of the Native States in jeopardy. In fact, this kind of attitude on the part of Congress is nothing short of ingratitude towards those, who, as we have said above, have strained their every nerve to do all they can for it.

This, however, does not mean that the subjects of the Native States should remain absolutely inactive and depend entirely on British India for their salvation. Far from it. What is really meant is that while no stone should be left unturned by the subjects of every Native State for their betterment, their efforts, however, must not be allowed to languish for want of publicity or active sympathy from the men of influence from other parts of the country. To speak the truth, the greatest handicap from which the subjects of the Native States suffer is, they have no means whereby they can communicate their thoughts to others. For, there is, firstly, a singular dearth of newspapers even in the most advanced States. This is so because any attempt to start a newspaper in the States is nipped in the bud (under the Press Act of 1910) by the authorities for fear that the public awakened through it may question the Divine Rights of their kings. Moreover, the British Indian newspapers, through which alone, if at all, the grievances of the States' people could be effectively ventilated have their hands so full with the affairs their own provinces that they hardly think it worth while to pay any attention to the less important matters of the Native States. This has put the subjects of the Native States in a very critical position. For being thus completely disabled to make any kind of activity, they are not only prevented to take any active interest in the affairs of other states, but they are also unable to bring their genuine grievances to the notice of the authorities that be, —authorities, who are generally so impregnable indifferent to any kind of public concern.

It will now be understood that those who are the well-wishers of India must totally disabuse their minds of the idea that British India and the Native States have somewhat unequal claims on their attention. Both of them really form equally important and organic parts of the Indian nation. And, consequently, the welfare of the one is intertwined closely with that of the other. By giving wider publicity to state affairs and by increasing the pressure of public opinion from outside against their maladministrations, the Native States are sure to come to themselves within a very short space. When, thus, British India and the Native States will be wide awake, they, in the light of the newly gained consciousness, will march hand in hand towards their common goal and will stamp out vigorously every obstacle that comes in their way.—Yours, etc.

N. V. JOSHI, M.A., D. LITT.
Shujalpur Mandi,
Gwalior State.

Hawkers In Nal Bazar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a matter of fact the medical practical practitioners always complain that the residents of the Null Bazar locality are poor in health and most of them suffer from consumption and such and similar other diseases. There is nothing strange in this opinion held by the experts when as a matter of fact the said locality is dirty, filthy and neglected.

If any one takes the trouble of visiting this locality he will surely find it most dirty, casting a slur on the good name of Bombay. To improve this locality is very easy if the authorities concerned concentrate their attention primarily on the removal of the hawkers' nuisance which is the cause of the trouble.

To my knowledge the hawkers in Null Bazar are playing a havoc and they are certainly a standing nuisance. As a matter of fact they squat on both sides and also in the middle of the public road and owing to the undue indulgence shown to them by the authorities, they have been taking undue advantage thereof.

As a matter of fact huge canapois and sheds have been erected by them on the footpath and elsewhere and thus the road is blocked up. The refuse which remain neglected on the sides of the road, stinks noxiously and contaminate the atmosphere. This is from the medical point of view detrimental to public health. The position is further aggravated by the existence of the Victoria Stand in the middle of the road. The obstruction thus caused is so great that the pedestrians and the vehicles find it very often impossible to pass through from one end to the other.

The congestion of traffic is so heavy and the bustle so deafening that even the sound of the motor horns is rendered inaudible. Light-fingered gentry get the best opportunity to put their sleight of hand to test.

When this is the state of affairs, you can well judge of the sanitation in this locality. The only way out of it is in my opinion to remove the hawkers' nuisance and then the sanitation and the health of the residents of the locality will soon improve.

I hope the authorities concerned will take actions in this matter.—Yours, etc.

H. ADAM H. AHMED
KOLSAWALLA.

Null Bazar,
Erskin Road,
Bombay, July 9.

Ban On Car Horns

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A sheaf of letters has appeared in your and the "Sentinel's" valued columns on the above subject and it redounds to the credit of the Police Commissioner to impose this ban under powers given in Bombay Act IV of 1902. The whole problem of "noise" in the words of Archbishop of Bombay needs banning with all the force and power the Commissioner can legally command.

The Commissioner should not restrict himself to this one class of the car horns. In the City were he to go his rounds he will find a babel of noises which are rampant not only in day-light but are caused to the annoyance and destraction of residents of E. F. and G. Wards.

I happened to see a sketch plan of the locality where the Commissioner has proscribed the screetching of the horns—electric or bulb, and prescribed a Silence Zone. It would be well were you, Mr. Editor, to direct the attention of the Commissioner to confer immunity from the insufferable clang perpetrated in night time from 8 p. m. upto 12 midnight, and I have known instances when such noise was created right upto 2-30 and 4 a. m.—Yours, etc.,

"AJAX".

Bombay, July 9.

POLITICAL REFORMS IN GWALIOR

Mr. Pustake's Propaganda Tour

GUNA (Gwalior State) (By Mail).

Syt. Pustake, member Majlis-i-Am addressed a huge public meeting of the citizens of Guna held under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabaha, Guna, Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Vijaivargiya, Vakil, presiding.

The speaker pointel out the defects of the present constitution of the Majlis-i-Am and explained the draft constitution prepared by the Sarvajanik Sabha. He stressed upon the necessity of civil liberties within the State, and appealed to the public to be alert and active, and to strengthen the Sarvajanik Sabha.

Mecca Library's Appeal

(From A Correspondent)
SIMLA, (By Mail).

An appeal from the library of Al Haram at Mecca to the authors of books and proprietors of libraries throughout the world says that after the committee charged with the general library of the holy mosque had been completely formed, the members held several meetings during which they discussed certain matters regarding the organisation of the said library, and the question of furnishing it with an adequate number of books, and undertaking new repairs.

TENANCY LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

considerably. I, therefore, suggest that the annual tenancy which is the current coin must be replaced by a long tenancy. In my opinion, it should not be less than 10 years. And this long term tenure has both its advantages as well as disadvantages. The so-called economic rent is liable to very quick change in a country like ours, where various factors govern the agricultural season and where there is always extraneous interference in the prices of primary commodities. How to meet this difficulty on both sides, on the side of land-lords as well as that of the tenants, must be well thought out so that neither party should ever come to grief; nor do I think that there is any justification for the middle-class land-lords to take exception to the long-term tenancy. Indian land is fast deteriorating for want of security of tenure. A sort of semi-permanent interest must be created in tenants, so that they will have heart to look after the land in the manner in which it ought to be looked after. There is talk that one of the provisions of the proposed bill will be that a tenant need not pay more than 2 1|2 times of the assessment. This kind of provision will certainly be welcome in some localities where the pitch of assessment has been extraordinarily high, for example, Kanara District Chandgad Mahal and Khanapur Taluka. But indiscriminate application of this provision to the whole Presidency will certainly work great hardship. I have no doubt that this consideration will also be before Government's mind

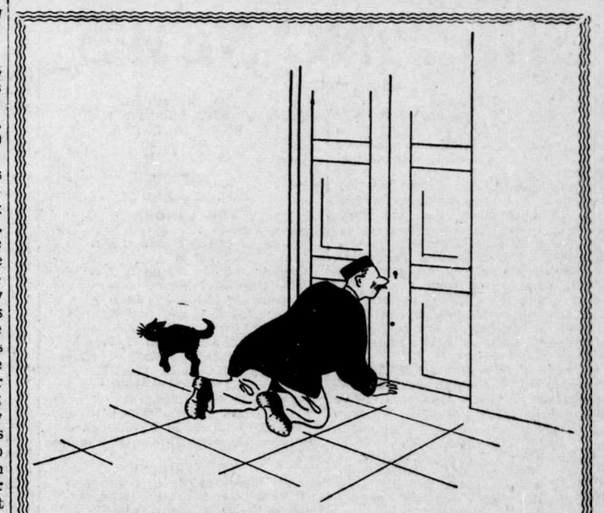
POIDIH COLLIERY TO BE REOPENED?

ASANSOL, July 16.

It is reliably understood that Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company are making arrangements to reopen their Poidih Colliery very soon after the great disaster which took place on December 18, 1936.

It may be remembered that, due to an explosion underground, some 200 lives including that of the manager of the colliery were lost. The pit mouth of the colliery was sealed and now it has been opened.

The colliery still contains a nuge quantity of first-class coal —United Press.



There's an observation car on the FLYING RANEE.

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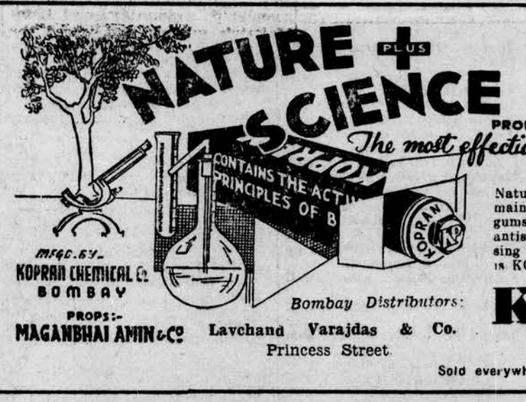
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.



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MFGD. BY KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co. BOMBAY
PROPS:- MAGANBHAI AMIN & Co
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Nature provided Babool, unequalled for maintaining health and firmness in gums. Science added the most effective antiseptic, astringent and antiacid cleansing agents yet discovered. The result is KOPRAN—for perfect mouth hygiene
KOPRAN TOOTH-PASTE
Sold everywhere in two sizes, medium & large.

Basic Facts About the
BOMBAY MUTUAL
(Oldest & Strongest Indian Mutual Life Office)
1937
A RECORD YEAR

New Business Exceeds	Rs. 2.02 Crores
Total Business Exceeds	Rs. 8.43 Crores
Assets Exceed	Rs. 1.13 Crores
Premium Income Exceeds	Rs. 42 lacs

The Bombay Mutual
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
ESTD. 1871
Head Office: Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, - - BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS:—
MOHAN SONS & CO., 22, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. C. SHAH & CO., 54, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.
A. J. FERNANDEZ & CO., Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 16

B I S N ss Gairsoppa of 3227 reg tons, Captain C L Hazeldine arrived from Calcutta via Madras with general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Captain J L Durkee arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kandla with general cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12972 reg tons, Captain R C Dane arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N ss Bhutan of 2912 reg tons, Captain F McEwan arrived from London via Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

SAILED

Volkart Bros ss Hoegh Silverlight of 3186 reg tons Captain D Arnesen sailed for Basra via Cutch Kundla and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Burman Shell Oil S and D ss Aramis of 4701 reg tons, Captain S J Kundsen sailed for Aroebay (Dutch East Indies) in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dane sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Tannenfels of 4833 reg tons, Captain H Stener sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Nurmahal of 3380 reg tons Captain L H Bonnand sailed for Port Okha in water ballast.

T Morrison ss Rajput of 3398 reg tons, Captain I McLean sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin with local cargo.

B I S N ss Itinda of 3964 reg tons, Captain R Trimble sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons, Captain H M Williams sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Negapatam with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 16-7-38.

S S Jalajyoti (Sc S N Coy) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S Bandra (M M) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Serbino (J F Co) for Karachi, Navlakhi, Cochin, Calicut and Allepey

S S Himalaya (L T) for Batavia, Penang, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 16

1 Tairea 3756 Durban 20-7 M M
2 Clan Macbean 3071 Calicut 19-7 J Finlay
7 Tannenfels 4833 Karachi 16-7 L Edwards.
8 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Busrah 16-7 Volkart Bros
9 Toyama Maru 4386 Kobe 19-7 N Y Kaisha.
10 British Emperor 2155 Abadan 16-7 A I Oil
15 Dumfries 3061 Liverpool 23-7 Grahams Trading.

VICTORIA DOCK

8 Rajput 3398 Rangoon 17-7 T Morrison.
12-13 Itinda 3963 Karachi 17-7 M M
14 Bandra 1893 Busra 27-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Nurmahal 3380 Okha 17-7 T Morrison
C/R Jalaganga 3080 Rangoon 20-7 Scindia S N
K Vasna 2026 Busra 21-7 M M
K Rizwani 3305 N F N F I Morrison
N/O Jaladuta 3089 Calcutta 16-7 Scindia S N
Q Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O
FROM OSLO
Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward
FROM HULL
Serbino 18-7-38 James Finlay
FROM GLASGOW
Elhind 20-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 23-7-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 23-7-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Jeypore 16-7-38 P and O
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 22-7-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Vita 23-7-38 M M
Varsova 16-7-38 M M
Bankura 21-7-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM MOULMEIN
Sirsa 17-7-38 MM
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 23-7-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Garmula 18-7-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalarajan 18-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Gairsoppa 17-7-38 M M
Chyebassa 26-7-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Naldera 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Dumfries 23-7-38 Grahams Trading
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 K Nixon
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 19-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y Kaisya
Himalaya 23-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Baroda 27-7-38 M M
Barpeta 20-7-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 5-8-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalaganga 20-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Jaladuta 16-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR KARACHI
Tannenfels 20-7-38 L Edwards
China Maru 23-7-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Haidari 14-7-38
S S Alberto Treves 14-7-38
S S Tannenfels 16-7-38
S S Braunfels (boats American cotton) 15-7-38
S S Hoegh Silverlight (boats American cotton) 15-7-38
S S Mooltan (boats) 15-7-38
S S Itinda 15-7-38
S S Nurmahal 16-7-38
S S Netravati 16-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Bhutan for Sydney: 50 bales cotton ropes H J Kanji.

For Hongkong: 20 cases ctn piecegoods E D Sassoon; 215 bales grey ctn yarn Pavri Sons.

For Kobe: 53 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar

For Philadelpiha: 22 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

S S Dumfries for London: 1334 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1400 bgs gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 606 bags gr nut oil cake F Shariffbhai; 240 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 160 bags kang grain K Dewji.

For Liverpool: 670 bags linseed oil cake F Shariffbhai; 60 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 100 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton.

For Manchester: 50 bales ctn twist clean V F Maskai.

S S Toyama Maru for Yokohama: 300 tons old iron scrap C Manilal

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 700 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 450 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 700 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 250 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg: 4 cases dried casings D Abraham.

For Rotterdam: 50 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Antwerp: 25 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

S S Maloja for Galatz: 13 bags gum B Jaffer.

IMPORTS

S S Jaladuta Agents Scindia Steam Navigatio from Bassein: 37069 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 780 bags gr nut without shell; 70 cases ctn yarn; 72 bs cotton.

From Cochin: 2750 bags ctn seed; 776 bundles coir rope; 781 bags cocoanuts; 84 cases ghee; 805 jottas cotton yarn; 140 cases cashew kernals.

S S Nurmahal Agents T Morrison from Rangoon: 11547 bags rice.

From Chittagong: 7250 bags ctn seed.

From Colombo: 200 bags copra.

From Port Blair: 3706 bags splints; 215 pieces dhup logs.

COTTON CHART

We have received a copy of the annual cotton chart for the year 1937-38 published by Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. This is fourteenth year of the successive publication of the chart which is very interesting. It will be noted from the cotton curves that the prices of both Americans and Indians moved downward during the period covered by the chart. Whether or not it was an accident, it will be found that the highest price for A/M 1938 Broach was touched at Rs. 249/12 on April 15, 1937 when trading in that contract commenced and the lowest price for the contract was found at Rs. 147/ on May 25, 1938 when trading ceased. From one end of the graph to the other end, there is drop of approximately Rs. 100 per candy. The movements of Americans in New York and Liverpool were almost on the same lines.

Large straddle operations are now being done between local and foreign markets and those who are interested in this class of business will do well in studying the chart as it will indicate all possibilities of parity prices movements.

Produce Receipts

	London, July 16
Wheat	4,246 cwts.
Linseed	3,982 cwts.

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London, 29th June:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on June 22nd as compared with £326,-410,111 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £3,600,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week.

Following Mr. Morgenthau's emphatic denial of any further devaluations of the dollar there was evidence of some reselling in the market, but such offerings, together with other amounts made available, have been well absorbed by the Continental demand which remains a constant feature.

The premium over the dollar parity which by Thursday last had declined to 5d. widened by Saturday to 8-1/2d. but has since again declined and at 4-1/2d. is to-day lower than on any day since the 10th June.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 20th instant to midday on the 27th inst.

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,851,009
British East Africa	12,956
British India	146,304
Australia	333,955
New Zealand	16,391
Canada	453,787
Belgium	4,275,665
France	3,282
Germany	10,124
Netherlands	2,000
Switzerland	53,036
Venezuela	30,333
Peru	45,991
Other countries	13,262
	£8,248 101

EXPORTS.

Australia	9,913
Egypt	10,175
Palestine	32,086
Belgium	28,353
Finland	43,780
France	458,680
Netherlands	784,639
Poland	50,952
Sweden	1,547,452
Switzerland	632,079
United States of American	77,518
Other Countries	79,725
	£3,705,362

The s. s. "Carthage" which sailed from Bombay on June 25th carries gold to the value of about £255,000.

SILVER.

The main feature of the week has been reluctance on the part of sellers and this has led, in the face of moderate bear-covering and a little fresh speculative demand, to the establishment of higher prices. Quotations moved slowly upward until yesterday when we quoted 19.1/16d. for cash and 18.15/16d. for farward, the latter figure, which is incidentally very close indeed to parity with the present American buying price for cash silver, being the highest point reached for forward delivery since the sharp fall in prices recorded on the 29th March last. No change has been recorded to-day.

The market remains narrow and although the current level of prices appears somewhat high, it has as yet failed to attract any volume of offerings.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 20th instant to midday on the 27th inst.—

IMPORTS.

China	£460,000*
Belgium	10,436
France	4,810
Germany	7,595
Iraq	4,581
Other Countries	6,920
	£494, 342

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£59,065
Aden and Dependencies ...	15,076*
Belgium	54,940
Denmark	2,200
Hungary	4,445
Other Countries	9,511
	£145 237

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 15.

Our Market for Java Forward positions ruled weak during the early part of the week and prices declined by about 2 annas per cwt. with little buying interest. During the middle part of the week, the market showed better tendency and prices reverted to original levels and during the latter part prices further advanced by about 1 to 1-1/2 annas per cwt.

Java Market was reported firm with upward tendency. Imports of Sugar in British India from January to May 1938 estimated at 3000 tons as against 6000 tons during the same period in 1937.

Our Market for Indian Sugars continued to rule steady with an improvement of about 1 to 1-1/2 annas per cwt. due to better offtake. Cawnpore Market was reported steady with good demand. Arrivals of Indian Sugars in Bombay during 6 months of 1938 (from January to June) estimated at about 551225 bags as compared with 461843 and 628734 bags during the same period in 1936 and 1937 respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar::—Per Cwt. Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-2-6 F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 5-3-9 F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Shipment December Rs. 5-4-0 F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Britania:—Ready Rs. 16-2-0.

Indian Sugars:—Ready Rs. 12 4-0 to Rs. 12-14-0.

Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	82 cwts.
Gingellyseed	47 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,310 cwts.
Rice	24 913 cwts.
Mowraseed	14 cwts.
Gram	2.374 cwts.
Joowar	502 cwts.
Barley	689 cwts.
Bajree	1,248 cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,412 cwts.

Wheat Markets Irregular

Fairly Large Speculative Business

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 14.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week back in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

Chicago: July 73 5|8 (70 1|2)
Sept. 74 3|4 (71 7|8.)
Liverpool: July 76 1|4 (75 5|8)
Oct 68 3|4 (68 5|8.)
Winnipeg: July 100 1|4 (97 1|2.)
Buenos Aires: July 8.80 (8.85.)
Karachi: July 21-9 (21-9-9)
Sept. 21-14 (21-11-6.)
Bombay: Sept. 4-3-6 (4-3-9.)
Calcutta: Sept 3-5-6 (3-6-0).
Hapur: Ready 2-5-7 (2-5-2)
Bhadon 2-5-6 (2-5-2.)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that generally the wheat markets during the week under review remained irregular and were devoid of uniformity. On one hand, the markets abroad but for Buenos Aires ruled steady while on the other one, our markets with the exception of Hapur, closed easy, though there was only a minute fall in prices. Despite this state of affairs a large amount of business has been transacted for the speculative interests and the profit-taking sales and liquidation have been easily absorbed in the markets outside India. The steadying factors were: speculative buying induced by better foreign advices, rust complaints from America and the acute shortage of contracts attracting covering purchases. A greater attention is now being focussed on the Canadian crop and weather situation.

IRREGULAR PRICES

The upcountry markets during the first half of the week have witnessed an irregular trend and the prices did not follow a uniform path. But subsequently prices advanced on speculators heavy purchases influenced by firm foreign cables and continued dry weather. Arrivals have again subsided almost everywhere but particularly in the United Provinces. The present stocks which were regarded some time back lower than that of the preceding season have now uearly doubled at all accumulating centres excluding Hapur and Amritsar where the futures are lower owing to the speculators selling pressure. This fact have been mainly responsible for the reduced accumulations. The majority of the operators are of the opinion that the markets may tend to upwards only when there are inadequate rains otherwise the markets may slip downwards. Hapur despite lower outside advices finished steady on account of the transfer of future transactions from Calcutta to Hapur. The highest and the lowest rates were touched respectively at 2-5-9 and 2-4-9 for Bhadon. The daily arrivals averaged hardly 2,500 maunds and the stocks stand today at about 900 Khattis. Export business has also been less active and only about 15 Khattis were bought by millers and Hathras stockists. Arrivals in the Punjab markets averaged on the whole 3,000 to 4,000 bags per day. The superior quality of wheat is almost being purchased by Lahore and Amritsar while the ordinary by stockists and Karachi exporters. The stocks at Amritsar have increased from 7,500 tons to 13,000 tons and at Lyallpur from 1,3125 to 14,600 tons.

MIXED TENDENCY

Karachi showed a mixed tendency. In the early part of the week there was an easy sentiment in sympathy with lower foreign cables with no particular buying interest but in the week-end there was a sudden burst of bullish enthusiasm which was caused by smaller American crop estimates, local commission houses buying and rust complaints from Canada. Trading was on a fair scale and the spot purchases totalled about 33,500 bags which were on local mills, Punjab commission houses and shippers accounts. European were almost absent. Arrivals from upcountry averaged 56,000 bags daily and the exports 16,000 bags. Arrivals and exports during the week ending July 11, totalled 337,813 bags and 97,120 bags respectively. The local stock is estimated at 9 1|2 lakh bags. No July tenders have so far been issued.

CALCUTTA FIRM

Calcutta in general remained firm and active and evinced good interest owing to the better demand in evidence for flour and its by-products and as a result of which the local mills are now working on the average of 5 days in a week. The steadiness of rice, jute and oilseeds also supported the firm attitude of wheat, but however the close was a bit easy due to selling pressure. There is more likelihood of more flour demand and a fair turnover is expected. Wheat receipts from the Punjab still amount to 450 tons daily Bombay after moving irregularly advanced moderately in reflection with international markets and firmness of other commodities. There was scattered buying with buyers showing not much anxiety towards extending their commitments with the result that movements were small and insignificant. Demand is still lacking. The local stocks remained practically unchanged at 7,000 tons.

Oversea markets during the week under review generally remained irregular and uncertain but for the last two days, and the prices recorded a rise of 2 1|2 to 3s., at Liverpool, 2 1|2c., at Chicago and 6c. at Winnipeg. The later firmness was due to the smaller American crop reports and rust complaints from Canada and the acute shortage of contracts. A fair number of Australian cargoes were sold to U. K. otherwise the forward demand, both in the continent and United Kingdom, has been small. A little quantity of new crop No. 1, Dark Hard winter wheat has been also sold to the continent at cheaper rates

CROP ESTIMATES

According to the latest weatner and crop reports, crop situations are reported to be irregular. In U. S. A., winter wheat harvesting is progressing more rapidly Outturns are changeable and rust nuisance is at its best in som areas. Owing to beneficial rains, spring wheat has had better prospects. The U.S.A. crop is estimated at 967 million bushels as against 880 million bushels last year. Though this years estimate is smaller than the previous private estimate, it has beaten the records for the last 50 years excluding that of 1915 A.D. Italy and Portugal are reported to be turning out above expectations and the yields in the former, according to a cablegram, are placed at 7,000 metric tons. Hungary and Balkan reports are quite favourable. Conditions in Russia are satisfactory but more rains are needed in the Volga territory.

Wheat and flour shipments from the following countries in thousand quarters are:—

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

From U.S.A. & Canada: This week ending July 2—330; since 1st August 37—21,839: same period last season—25,147.

Argentine: This week ending July 2—119; since 1st August 37—7,967; same period last season—19,907.

Australia: this week ending July 2—381; since 1st August 37—15,231. same period last season—12,699.

Russia: This week ending July 2—91; since 1st August 37—5,231; same period last season—11.

Danubian countries: This week ending July 2—142; since 1st August 37—6,412; same period last season—9,711.

India: This week ending July 2—150; since 1st August 37—1,576; same period last season—1,700.

Rest: This weak ending July 2—000; since 1st August 37—691; same period last season—2,121.

Total: This week ending July 2—1,213; since 1st August 37—58,997; same period last season—71,296.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 15.

	Season To-date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1936-37	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	13,579	61	13,118	54
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,762	60	8,436	76
Exports from U. S. Forts	5,831	41	5,690	22
Of which to Japan	682	13	1,582	7
Of which to China	92	—	26	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,608	8	1,186	3
Of which to Germany	886	6	748	3
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,462	—	1,134
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,021	—	872
World's Visible Supply	—	7,950	—	4.962
Of which American Cotton	—	5,758	—	3,031
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	10,702	122	13,339	155
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,861	45	6,835	18

N. B. All in bales 000's omitted.

INDIAN COTTON POSITION

Reduced Offtake

"Lancashire cotton trade interests have read with mixed feelings the suggestion that the Indian delegates who are taking part in the negotiations for a new trade agreement with this country would like Lancashire to undertake to purchase each year a minimum quantity of East Indian cotton much higher than last year's "record" of some 600,000 bales. Last year, or last session, was in many ways an abnormal one for the Lancashire cotton industry, and, in particular, there is reason to expect that the very large demand for heavy goods in which East Indian cotton can be used satisfactorily will decline as progress is made with rearmament, while the situation as regards prices and as regards qualities available may be less favourable to India in future. It is easy to understand, however, why India wishes to commit Lancashire to even larger purchases of its cotton. As a result of the China "incident." Japan is unable to continue purchasing East Indian cotton at the same rate as in 1936 and 1937, and the sharp decline after the abnormal purchases of those years has left the Indian markets short of support to which they had become accustomed. (In the four months ended April, 1938, Japan's imports of Indian cotton at 300,000 bales, were little more than one-quarter of those in the corresponding period of 1937.) On the other hand, as a result of the same cause, Japan's share of the Indian market for cotton piece goods has fallen below the permitted quota, and it might reasonably argue that its quota for purchases of East Indian cotton should be reduced proportionately.

STATISTICAL POSITION.

The statistical position of East Indian cotton at present is no more encouraging than that of any of the other important growths. Messrs. Langley and Co., of Bombay, in their cotton letter dated June 29 point out that raw cotton exports from India at that date were 2,000,000 bales less than at the corresponding date last season. For the whole season the deficiency is likely to be about 2,400,000 bales so that, though the last crop was some 700,000 bales less than the previous one and the Indian mills are expected to consume about 450,000 bales more than last season, there will nevertheless be about 1,250,000 bales more to be carried at the end of the season. Of this excess, some 750,000 bales most of which has already been bought—will be carried by the Indian mills, while port stocks at the end of the season will thus be 400,000 bales more than at the end of 1936-37. Imports of East Indian cotton into the United Kingdom from August 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938, were 326,000 bales against 596,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1936-7. Deliveries of Indian cotton to spinners in the United Kingdom so far this season are 67 per cent of those in the corresponding period of last season, whereas taking all growths together, this season's deliveries are 86 per cent. of last season's."—"M. G."

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 16.

The firmness which was visible yesterday was carried further to-day on brisk demand for Tata steel shares following higher Wall Street advices. There was a large turnover of business

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/2
4 per cent 1960-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindusthan	31/8
Bank of India	141/8
Central Bank	31/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1580
Imperial Bank P. P.	388/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	510
Ambica	236/14
Arun	395
Arvind	980
Bharatkhand	2700
Bombay Dyeing	850
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Central India	237/8
Century	263/12
Colaba	153/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	153/12
Hukumchand	190
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	203/2
Khatau Makanj	119/6
Kohinoor	273/12
Laxmi Cotton	472/0
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/14
Morarji	132
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	221/4
Raipur	595
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	85/10
Swadeshi	216/14
Vishnu	1165

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1482/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	160
Tata Power Ord.	1407/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	149/6
Bombay Tram.	119/6
Surat Electrics	169/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	305
Associated Cements	109/8
Belapur	161/4
Bombay Burma New	180/10
Bombay Burma Old	522/8
Bombay Steam	225
Bombay Telephone	86/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	7/6
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	387/8
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/8
Indian Iron	26/12
Mysore Sugar	20/8
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/6
Shivrajpur	43/8
Tata Oil	29
Tata Steel Ordy	256
Tata Steel Defd.	1175

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	44/10
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	452
Kankanarrah	357
Lawrence	345
Reliance	57

DUCE WILL NOT GET OUT OF SPAIN

(Continued from Page 6).

internal administration of the rebel regime was entirely in Italian hands. The police system, too, has been reorganised on Italian lines.

Money For Franco?

Who, therefore, is winning in this race to capture Spain? Possibly the result may be that Italy will be supreme in the government, while German influence will predominate in business.

I have been told that Hitler now feels inclined to leave Spain to Italian exploitation and to concentrate on Spanish Morocco.

That both the Dictators realise the need for working in harmony is evidenced by the meeting of German and Italian industrialists at Heidelberg, when it is believed that a provisional arrangement for reconciling the two competitive forces was reached.

Against this Italian-German attack Britain and France have been waging a varied struggle. It was reported in Rome and Milan that British business interests have been lending money to Franco. Apparently, like the British Government, they think he is going to win and are making plans accordingly.

French industrialists, on the other hand, have tried to play up to the Italians, who, apparently, they believe are the real rulers of Spain.

Take the French Rothschilds' interests, for instance. They own the Penarroya mining company in rebel Spain, the Portusola lead mines in Sardinia, and have been interested in mercury mines in Spain. Possibly they hope to get a slice of Almaden if the rebels win.

French and Italian interests, in fact, interlock at many points. Penarroya has an Italian, Count Valperga, on its board; the Banca Commerciale is jointly interested with French banks in South America; and in Montacatini, the great Italian chemical trust, a Frenchman, Paul Ernest-Picard, formerly of the Bank of France, has a vote.

Three-Power Alliance

If Franco should win, he would have to choose between these various conflicting elements. But would he, as the Chamberlain Government so comfortably assume, oust the Germans and Italians in favour of the British and French?

The above survey suggests that he would face a big task. Italy, it is estimated, has spent 2,500,000,000 lire and Germany 800,000,000 Reichsmarks on their Spanish investment.

However well Franco is this paying off, a considerable balance must remain, and it seems absurd to suppose that the dictator States would write it off.

But Mr. Chamberlain and the City are confident that in the event of a rebel victory Franco will have to turn to London for financial aid. This view is regarded with scepticism in Rome, where it is held that the balance of Franco's debt is not high enough to make him sue to Britain.

Further, he is expected to enter an economic alliance with Germany and Italy, with Spain providing the raw materials the others lack.

Such is the vision that gleams before Italian eyes, and it is one that should make the capitalists of Britain and France realise that they would stand a better chance of salvaging their property in Spain under the Republic than they would if Franco won.

Jullundur, July 16.—Channan Singh, Amar Nath and Shiv Singh Congress workers of Sang Dhesian, who had been prosecuted on a charge of obstructing a public servant on duty, were discharged by the tehsildar at Phillaur for the non-appearance of the complainant.

Short Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

COTTON BUYERS INDIFFERENT OWING TO ABSENCE OF NEW INCENTIVE

Favourable Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Bombay, July 16.

On Friday the New York cotton market was featureless with buyers indifferent owing to absence of a new incentive, though prices subsequently rallied in sympathy with stocks.

The market opened steady but was inactive and declined on lower foreign markets, foreign selling, final July liquidation and local selling. Weatner was generally favourable apart from too much rain in portions of the Eastern Belt. Spot demand was slightly better. New Crop in Corpus Christi is moving more freely although delayed by Government regulations which are causing some confusion. Finally covering appeared with the session ending steady.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 8.58 and under increased selling prices declined to 8.52 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 8.64 which was the highest level. The market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.69c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.80c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged at 4.80 for October option. Generally favourable crop prospects discouraged sentiment. Bombay selling was absorbed by local trade calling. Later on there was American straddle buying, otherwise business was confined to locals. The market closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.88d. per lb.

EGYPTAIN MARKET.

There was slightly increased selling in Egyptian cotton Giza futures declined 7 to 10 points and Uppers futures closed one points up. The Alexandria cotton market was easy and closed at a decline of 2 to 10 points.

PARITY TO WIDEN.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. state:—The first crop report of the season was issued on July 8th and gave the acreage for this year as 26,904,000 acres. This figure compares with 34,471,000 acres last season and with an average of 37,380,000 for the ten years previous.

An analysis of the acreage figures is very interesting as it shows that the U. S. Government have been very thorough in their allocation to different States, and have made the most drastic decreases in those where the yield per acre is the greatest. The best example of this is to be found in California where the yield per acre last season was 520 lbs., as the acreage allotment there this year is only 356,000 acres or 57 per cent of last season's figure of 624,000.

ACREAGE REPORT

The acreage report was slightly in excess of general expectations, but after opening a little lower the New York market eventually closed 14 points higher on the day it was issued. This proved to be the limit of the recent advance, however, as heavy profit-taking then brought about a very natural re-action which still continues. The American position is now much stronger technically than it was during the big decline in May, and although the present reaction may be carried still further we advise fresh purchases at the first indication of a recovery of confidence.

The local market has had little to influence it apart from America and has declined in sympathy with that market. Since we last wrote tenders of Broach July/August have only numbered 4,200 bales bringing the total to-date since the first of the month to 20,150. In consequence of the fewer tenders the difference between the two Broach contracts has narrowed, and is to-day only Rs. 16 3/4 compared with Rs. 21 at the widest.

Indian prices have narrowed on parity with Americans, which is only natural in a declining market, but with the large anticipated surplus of cotton in this country at the end of the cotton year we expect to see a further widening again when prices start to recover.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 8.64+1 (3 p.m.) lowest 8.52—11 (1-11 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 4.80 lowest 4.75—05.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"Increased foreign liquidation. Good demand basis October 8.50 Rallied on short covering. Securities strong in anticipation of steel wages reduction. Crop entering into critical period."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Prospective minimum loan 8.32 don't advise short side think it would be best to reduce long interest on the scaleup Securities strong weather generally favourable.

According to present indications maximum decline in the near future October 8.25 would sell strong markets only trading profit.

Recent liquidation has improved technical conditions and purchases seem advisable at these levels.

Cotton: heavy selling credited Bombay uncovered good trade buying limits recovered sympathy strength securities with buyers finding contracts scare in absence adverse crop developments prices expected move irregularly under influence action outside markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market requires fresh stimulus to cause further advance. Stock markets look reactionary and may easily cause further liquidation in cotton especially if weather in America continues reasonably favourable.

Liverpool. Market largely professional with little outside interest. Market needs fresh stimulus. Lancashire yarn market affected unfavourably by the decline in cotton.

Liverpool. Market looks lower owing to improved crop prospects.

New York. Weather continues favourable. Domestic mills business outlook more favourable. There is more inclination to sell on all advances.

New York. Market under pressure of foreign and local selling, rallying late with stocks.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 16.

October	8.59
December	3.63
January	8.68
March	8.73
May	8.76
Middling Spot	8.64

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	8.70
December	8.77
January	8.77
Middling Spot	8.75

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

October	
December	Closed
January	

NOON CALL

October	
December	Closed
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 16.

July	4.65
August	4.68
September	4.70
October	4.73
November	4.75
December	4.77
January	4.79
February	4.81
March	4.83
April	4.84
May	4.86
June	4.87
July	4.88
Middling Spot	4.88

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

October	4.77
January	4.84

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15.

Broach J/A 1938 op 151 1/4; highest 151 1/4; lowest 150 1/2; closing 151 1/8

Broach A/M. 1939 op 167 5/8; highest 167 5/8; lowest 166 1/4; closing 167

Oomra July op 137; highest 138; lowest 137; closing 138.

Oomra D/Jan. op 148 1/4; highest 148 3/8; lowest 148 1/4; closing 148 3/8.

Bengal July op 116 1/2; highest 117; lowest 116 1/2; closing 117.

Bengal D/Jan. op 125 1/4; highest 125 1/4; lowest 125 1/8; closing 125 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 3 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
15-7-1938	2,150	1,100	500
Total to date	22,300	1,950	600

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 122 Dec. 124 Jan. 128 March 131 May 134 at Cross Rate 4.93.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 152—Liverpool July 1938 4.72 Rs. 53 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 168—Liverpool May 1939 4.94 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Zroach A/M. 1939 168—New York May 3.80 Rs. 30 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 15.

SAKEL—	
July	12.60— 6.
November	13.14— 8.
January	13.30—10.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.02+ 3.
October	10.12— 0.
GIZA—	
July	12.47—12.
November	12.52—11.
January	12.52—11.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 15.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.30+ 4.
July	6.77— 8.
October	6.61— 8.
November	6.61— 8.
January 1939	6.77— 7.
March	6.85— 7.
May	6.84—10.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.95+ 5.
July	5.79+ 1.
October	5.77+ 1.
November	5.79+ 1.
January 1939	5.81+ 1.
March	5.85+ 1.
May	5.88+ 1.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 167/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 168/4 on scattered buying. Later on the market was quiet with a limited turnover and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 163.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later on was one point down. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	1938	150	6 0
Broach A/M	1939	166	2 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July	1938	138	0 0
Oomra D/J	1939	145	8 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	1938	117	0 0
Bengal D/J	1939	125	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		125	122	119	110
Punjab		125	122	119	116
Rajputana		125	122	119	116
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	
C P No. 1	158	155	152	149	
C P No. 2	152	149	146	143	
Broach No. 2		158	156	154	152
Punjab Ame		183	180	177	174
Surat		210	207	204	201
Rajpipla		202	199	196	193
Navsari		216	213	210	207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 16.

Bengal Superfine	121/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F.G.	116/17
C. P. 1	149/52
C. P. 2	141/43
Arvi	142/44
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	137/41

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

Central: In Chattanooga (Tennessee) partly cloudy. Local thunder showers.

Western: Partly cloudy.

Khandesh	129/34
Jalna/Sailu	129/34
Burwah/Sanavad	141/44
Khandwa	142/44
Harda/Khirkiya	143/44
Mathia	119/24
Malkapur	134/37
Broach	152/55
Punjab 4F.	170/76
Punjab 289F.	197/107
Sindh N.T.	182/92
Kampala	277/81
Jinja	262/64
Navsari	212/14

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	53,880	205,943
Central India	45,434	337,357
Barsi and Nagar	169,869	174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani	40,322	101,643
Berar 109	326,228	579,602
Central Provinces 303	82,683	114,500
Total Oomras 412	698,416	1,513,542
Dholera 438	136,061	177,559
N W Provinces	3,112	10,371
Rajputana	16,213	97,128
Sind Punjab	520,091	344,943
Broach	262,917	341,365
Coompta and Dharwar 173	61,369	71,913
Westerns Northerns 167	23,633	39,630
Cocoanada	23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia 220	4,864	10,452
American 65	177,893	20,033
Egyptian African and Sudan 1,617	513,918	410,930
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	134
Total 3,092	2,419,681	3,047,155

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 14th July

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe 240	316,998	458,232
Japan and China 5,571	665,707	1,444,251
Coast Ports	58,681	36,772
Up-country by Rail	349,636	263,474
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	17,606	31,196
Total 5,811	1,408,628	2,233,925

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 15-7-38	7860000	6835000
Receipts yesterday 15-7-38	19000	4000
Exports to date 15-7-38	5827000	5686000
Stock at Ports 8-7-38	2469000	1141000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-7-38	2050000	901000
Stock at Liverpool 8-7-38	1138000	860000
Visible Supply 8-7-38	5819000	3132000
Quantity in sight 8-7-38	13518000	13064000
Quantity out of sight 8-7-38	10580000	13184000

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 16.

September	53.20
October	53.50

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 16.

July	202.40+230
September	188.20— 40
October	186.10+ 40
November	184.60— 50
January	185.50— 10

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 14th July 2,644

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937 2,416.589

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 3,044,344

Decrease 627,755

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 16.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-1-2. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 178.31 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.93. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 3/8d. for spot but forward was unchanged at 19 1/8d. There was bear covering in spot and offerings were small. New York and Montreal quotations were unchanged. Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state business has been on a very restricted scale and the continuance of bear covering found the market short of supplies with the result that the price advanced fractionally. India however has shown no inclination to follow the advance and the market looks about high enough. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 4,000,000 ounces. The local market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying

GOLD	
Ready	35 9 6
Ashad	35 9 9
Shrawan	35 10 0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 3 6
Bhadarwa	35 10 6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 5 6
SILVER	
Ready	59 -0 6
Ashad	59 10 0
Shrawan	59 9 0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 11 6
Bhadarwa	59 6 9
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	1 2 5

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, July 16

An unusually large quantity of gold sovereigns worth Rs. 75,61,494 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries on Saturday by the s.s. 'Maloja', which also carried a shipment of bar gold valued at Rs. 5,327 for Aden.

The steamer carried 10 consignments of sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 65,62,178 for London and one more consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 9,99,316 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,16,77,68,722.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 16.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19.1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 16.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7.1.2-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 15.

July	43.35
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 15.

Copper	£39 16 3
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 6 3
Tin	£192 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 16

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-5-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-8-0

Tone: Firm.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 15.

August	£16-18-9
September	£10-18-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 16.

Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	28 11 0
Highest	29 4 0
Lowest	28 11 0
Closing	29 0 6
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	30 13 0
Highest	31 7 3
Lowest	30 13 0
Closing	31 3 6
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 1 0
Lowest	29 0 0
Closing	29 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 11 0
Highest	29 11 0
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 11 0
Cottonseeds Sept.	
Opening	19 1 0
Highest	19 3 6
Lowest	19 0 9
Closing	19 0 9
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 10 3
Highest	19 13 3
closing	19 11 0
Lowest	19 10 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 15.

July	76 7/8d.
October	68 1/4d.
December	66 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 15.

July	dol 0.70 3/8
September	dol 0.70 3/4
December	dol 0.72 3/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 15.

August	5s. 4 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 15.

September	1.90
March	1.98
May	2.01

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 16.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-2-6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-4

Kesar Rs. 12-13.

Saraya Rs. 12-8-0

Java Spot F 5.49.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 Loan 100/5
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103/5
3 per cent	1963/65 98/4
3 1/2 per cent	G P Notes (Cash) 99/1
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 119/4
3 per cent	U.P. Bonds 97/8
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 106/14
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 100/14
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 117/15
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent	1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent	1954 M Deb 131/0

Note:—Tone steady to firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 16.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 13/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	273 3/8
Bank's buying T T	271
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,316
Bank's buying T T	1,341
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/4
Bank's buying T T	78
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	66 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	66 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	52
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	90

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.93.00 15th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 16th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 16th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/8 7/8 16th inst.

Java/London 8.95 16th inst.

London/Paris 178.31 15th inst.

London/Belgium 29.12 3/4 15th inst.

London/Switzerland 21.55 1/2 15th inst.

London/Berlin 12.27 5/8 15th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 15th inst.

London/New York 4.93.18 15th inst.

London/Amsterdam 8.96 15th inst.

London/Italy 93.75 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-1-2 14th inst.

Gold £7-1-2 15th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 5/16 14th inst

Silver London Ready 19 3/8 15th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/8 14th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/8 15th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 15th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 15th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 15th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 15.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/8
5 per cent 1942/47	110
per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	114 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	40

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 16

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 104 October 103 December 102

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 114 October 115 December 116

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 154 October 155 December 156

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 16.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.93.06
Paris	178.30
Berlin	12.27-1/8
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.96-1/8
Amsterdam	8.95-13/16
Brussels	29.13-1/4
Milan	93.65
Berne	21.52-3/4
Prague	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 16.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. closed

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 16.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality 6-1/8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 16

Heavy rains in Oklahoma, more rain expected, very favourable. Ginning rapidly lower border of South Texas.

Pay In—Aug. 8 Pay Out—Aug. 11

Tata Steel Shares Reach New High Levels

ALL REALISING SALES READILY ABSORBED

Sympathetic Improvement In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY: July 16.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was firm and selling orders were readily absorbed and there being strong buying, prices advanced and U.S. Steel shares pained dollars 1-7/8, while Anaconda Coppers improved dol. 3/4.

In response to firm Wall-Street advances there was considerable activity in Steel shares and under broadening demand Tata Steel shares were pushed up to new high levels. There exists a strong bullish under-current in the market with ready response to bullish news.

Recently there had been persistent selling and liquidation by a certain class of Operators and the technical position being strengthened, prices reached new high levels with short covering.

The main activity was confined to Steel shares as is the case in Wall-Street, while other shares moved in sympathy with Tata Steels. There was some demand for Tram and Associated Cement shares mostly of short covering. Cotton Mill shares were slow to move up owing to weakness of raw cotton prices.

It is now generally believed that the demand for Steel manufactured goods in this country is satisfactory and Tatas are expected to raise prices in due course.

The undertone of the market was very impressive. Every upturn induced realising which was well absorbed and the market shows signs of confidence. Public interest is reported to be comparatively small.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,160 and soon rose to Rs. 1,190, when realising appeared and prices eased off to Rs. 1,170. At this level there was active support and prices again hardened to Rs. 1,180 and the market steadied.

There exists a fairly good enquiry for Corrugated Sheets and it is learnt that sales during the past six months exceed the total of the past whole year. The local Market for Corrugated Sheets was covered last year and the sudden rise in the price of these sheets reduced consumptions and large parcels arrived here for delivery. Large quantities of the stocks have worked into consumption and there is considerable improvement in the situation and the problem of delivery is becoming important one as forward sales have already been booked.

On Monday Tata Steel shares will be quoted Ex-Dividend and low price is expected to attract new buyers as the market feeling is bullish.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, July 16.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	848 0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	265 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Re. 4 I)	239 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	155 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	125 0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	155 0
1.000 Hindustan	1,660 0
100 Indore (nil)	57 8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	118 12
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	275 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	132 0
250 Model	44 8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	223 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	69 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	86 8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	218 0
100 Swan (Rs 4 y)	104 6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1,65 0
1.000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	880 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	113 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31 2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,582 8
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	388 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141 12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	116 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 6 0
CEMENTS.	
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	110 0
INSURANCE.	
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	702 8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14 0
20 Mercantile	56 0
15 75 New India (Rs. 14)	40 0
200 Oriental	4360 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	140 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,487 8
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	120 0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	149 6
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 4
100 Karachi (4)	215 10
100 Poona (4)	196 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100 TATA HYDRO	161 0
1.000 TATA POWER	1,410 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	972 8
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	97 8
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	742 8
MINING	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 6
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2-8-0
10 Indian Iron and Steel (1-8)	26 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 38-6-8)	1,180 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	257 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs 5)	308 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	162 0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	225 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 16.

Bombay Dyeing (840) 850 851 849 855 850 848

Century (250) 266 265 264 265

Central India (234) 238 240 238 239

Kohinoor (272) 274 277 275

New Great (225) 230 228 230 227 224 223

Simplex (85) 86

Swadeshi (214/8) 216 215 220 217 218

Associated Cement (198/8) 110/8 109 110/8 109/- 110

Andhra (1475) 1487/8

Tata Hydro (160/8) 161

Tata Power (1400) 1410 1407 1412 1410

Tram. Ord. (116/8) 118/8 121 120/8 120

T. Steel Dfd. (1125) 1160 1155 1165 1157 1170 1180 1190 1172 1182 1177 1185 1180

T. Steel Ord. (249) 254 256 255 258 260 258 257 258 257

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171/8) 171 171/4

Bellapur (161) 163 164 162

B. Steam (224/8) 224 225/8

B. Burma (525) 534 529 543 530 528

250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2.)	225 8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	528 0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	180 10
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-8-9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	87 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	131 0
50 I. Invest Trust	40 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	402 8
100 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	65 12
30 Premier con. (Rs. 2-15)	66 8
15 Scindia	20 6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289 0
6 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	71 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	149 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,568 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0
DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

LONDON SEEDS.

London, July 16.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. £11.15.0 July sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. £12.11.3 July sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. £13.0.0 July sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C.I.F. ton. £11.8.9 July/Aug. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. £10-0-0 July-August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 16.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe Parcels. Unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 32/6 July sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 31/3 July sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, July 16.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 23 August sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. [illegible] September sellers.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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Twelve Creamy shaves per Blade

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1938

MOVE AGAINST U. P. TENANCY BILL

U. P. LABOUR

Rampur & Bhopal States' "Offer" To Cawnpore Millowners

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Certain mill magnates of Cawnpore have decided to start new factories in Bhopal and Rampur, states Sir J. P. Srivastava who took a leading part in the recent labour trouble.

It is understood both these states have offered tempting terms to these magnates.

It is estimated millowners lost over one crore in the recent strike and they desire to open new factories in states where "agitators" may not reach.

Congress Party Determined To Get Measure Passed

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The "United Press" understands from a reliable authority that the agitation launched by the zamindars about the proposed Tenancy Bill has brought no change in the attitude of the Congress Party. The party is determined to get the Bill passed, not only benefiting the tenantry in general, but further adding provisions to the bill to benefit the smaller zamindars also who suffer from similar disabilities and disadvantages as ordinary tenants.

Moreover the Congress Party believes that the smaller zamindars hold considerable influence over the tenantry and they will stand by the Congress unlike bigger zamindars and taluqdars.

It is reliably understood, in this connection, that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a member of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has offered his help to the Congress Party in the U. P. Assembly and the Provincial Congress Committee to settle the matter. He is prepared to visit the province in this connection.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon who had been to Wardha last week, apprised Mahatma Gandhi with the situation.

It will be recalled that while Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri practically devoted nearly three or four months in examining the whole of the existing Act and drafting a new one, Babu Purushottamdas Tandon had been guiding it from the early stages. They were in a position to explain to Gandhiji full details about the Bill and it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will remain neutral about this measure and Working Committee will not interfere and will leave it to the Province to do as it thinks best.—United Press.

MARTYRS FOR CHINA'S CAUSE

Muslim Goodwill Mission's Exhortation

LAHORE, July 16.

"We, the Muslims in China, have to die before others. You can be sure that among thousands of Chinese soldiers who have died in the war, there are at least 20 per cent. Muslims. We are proud of this sacrifice. This is martyrdom."

Thus declared Prof. Ibrahim Matienying, Vice-President of the Chinese Muslim Near East Goodwill Mission, and a permanent member of the Shanghai Muslim Association, addressing a crowded meeting last evening in the Barkatali Islamia Hall.

Mr. Wanginshan, the president, who spoke earlier, explaining the object of the Mission, said that they were touring the Asiatic countries to counteract the propaganda, which the Japanese were carrying on, that the Muslim Chinese were dissatisfied with the Chinese Republican Government and that they wanted to get rid of this Government The President gave a lie direct to this sort of misleading and false propaganda.—United.

JINNAH DECLINES MYSORE INVITATION

League Not To Interfere With States' Affairs

BANGALORE, July 17.

In reply to an invitation of the Mysore Muslim Conference to open the conference, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, it is understood, has intimated his inability to do so as the All India Muslim League has resolved not to interfere with the affairs of the States.—United Press.

U. P. TENANCY BILL & MUSLIM DEMANDS

LUCKNOW, July 16.

A decision calling upon the members of the Muslim League Party in the U. P. Legislative to press amendments to the proposed Tenancy Bill and that hereditary rights in the case of Muslim tenants be granted in accordance with the Muslim Law, was reached at a meeting of the Working Committee of the U. P. Muslim League held here under the presidency of Nawab Mohammed Ismail.

The Committee also considered the proposed educational reorganisation programme of the U. P. Government and appointed a committee consisting of four members who would consider the question of educational re-organisation and would suggest to the League members to press points recommended by them.

The question of hoisting the Muslim League flag on municipal and other buildings and participation of League members in the ensuing elections to the local bodies, also came up for discussion at the meeting.

The meeting also appointed a committee to settle disputes between the various branches of the League.—United Press.

Important Issues Before Congress Executive

CALCUTTA, July 16.

THE FORMATION OF AN ALL-INDIA CONGRESS MILITIA AND A PROPOSAL TO TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST MR. S. SATYAMURTHY, M.L.A. (CENTRAL), IN REGARD TO HIS RECENT STATEMENT CRITICISING PRESIDENT BOSE FIGURE LARGELY IN THE AGENDA FOR THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD AT WARDHA ON JULY 23.

It is understood that the Committee has a rather lengthy agenda before it, there being as many as eight items for consideration.

The "United Press" understands that besides these, the meeting will consider the recent suspicions which President expressed in his statement regarding some responsible Congressmen negotiating with British spokesmen over Federation.

Few other items are also due for consideration at the meeting, the firing in Mysore, the C. P. Ministry question, the question of a compromise with the Muslim League in the light of Mr. Jinnah's letter to Mr. Bose and lastly Mr. Satyamurthy's recent criticism. It is understood that some Congressmen, are contemplating to move the Working Committee to take disciplinary action against the former for his utterances against the Congress President which are considered to contain objectionable remarks.—United Press.

RELEASED FROM HIJLI CAMP

Two More Regulation Prisoners

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Messrs. Bhupati Majumdar and Purna Das, two Regulation III prisoners, were released to-day from the Hijli special jail.

It is understood that seven others will be released on Monday and the remaining five, before the end of the current month.

Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, gave an indication in the course of a recent Press interview that barring about 250 prisoners convicted to long terms of imprisonment as a sequel to terroristic activities, all persons hitherto under one or the other form of detention under executive orders would be released soon.

It may be remembered that altogether 16 persons were confined in the Hijli jail under Regulation III of 1818 of whom two were released about two months ago.

Besides the release of the Regulation III prisoners, the release of persons detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act is also going on in small batches during the last two weeks uptill now over 200 such detenus being set at liberty.—United Press

MAJUMDAR REFUSED PASSPORT

Bengal Govt.'s Attitude Criticised By Civil Liberties' Union

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. Nabendu Dutt Majumdar, the younger brother of Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, M.L.A., Labour leader, who wanted to go to England to prosecute higher studies, has been refused passport by the Bengal Government.

Mr. Dutt Majumdar stood first in the first class in the M. A. Examination in Anthropology of the Calcutta University. He applied for passport for five times between 1934 and 1938, but every time he was refused.

In its latest bulletin, the Bengal Civil Liberties Union strongly criticises the attitude of Government in interfering with the rights of a man to go abroad for higher education, and draws the attention of the public and various organisations to this attitude of Government.—United Press.

Auditors' Exam. Results

SIMLA, July 16.

In pursuance of rule 34 of the Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1932, the names of candidates who have been declared successful in the Final Examination held under these rules in April, 1938, are published:—

(1) Badarinarayan, (2) Kalkunte Ramadhyani, (3) Basu, Satyendra Kumar, (4) Bhatia, Amar Nath, (5) Khanna Kala Ram, (6) Laha, Sudhir Chandra, (7) Roy, Bimala Prosad, (8) Roy, Rathindra Nath, (9) Sinha Ray, Ajit Mohan.—United Press.

NO BAR TO HARIJANS

Kaira D.M.'s Order On Licensees Of Places Of Public Entertainment

(From A Correspondent).
NARSANDA, July 16.

Mr. S. B. Vaidya, District Magistrate of Kaira, has issued orders that, no person keeping a place of public entertainment under a licence from the District Magistrate shall refuse admission to such places to any member of the Scheduled Classes (Harijans) on the ground of his caste or community. The licence will be liable to—cancellation for any breach of the order.

TINPLATE WORKERS RESUME DUTY

Await Appointment Of Conciliation Board

(From our Correspondent)
JAMSHEDPUR, July 15.

The Tinplate workers resumed work yesterday without any trouble from either side. It is learnt on enquiry from the Tinplate Workers' Union that although a number of men were unwilling to go back to work without Mr. Feroze Khan being reinstated unconditionally, and the Government Communique of conditional reinstatement worsened siuation, the leaders' advice prevailed for resumption ultimately. Men are now eagerly awaiting the appointment of the Conciliation Board and its findings at an early date. Workers who left for home have been intimated telegraphically to return and resume work.

To carry on propaganda for organisational activity with a constructive programme comprising prohibition, removal of illiteracy, liquidation of debt, adult education etc. Bustee meeting are being organised in different parts of Jamshedpur. Yesterday evening the second meeting of the series was held at Mohulbera School ground, Prof. Abdul Bari Presiding.

HOMI ARRESTED

Mr. Manek Homi, a local labour leader, was arrested in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riot of the 10th April last along with a number of other accused namely Abdul Furrah, Moulvi Jahinuddin (Muktear) and Messrs Sharif and Samsuddin all under Sec. 148/114 I. P. C. Mr. Homi was released on bail of Rs. 500/-.

KARNATAK P. C. C. MEETING POSTPONED

DHARWAR, July 17.

The Gen. Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The meeting of the Council of the Karnatak P. C. C. and its General body, which were to meet in Bijapur on 23rd and 24th instant respectively have been postponed "sine die," because the Congress Working Committee meets on the same dates at Wardha when some of the prominent members of the K. P.C.C. are likely to go there in connection with Karnatak Unification and other work.

Flying Boats' Collision

Relief Machines Despatched From Karachi

KARACHI, July 17.

Enquiries made in connection with yesterday's collision near Sharjah between two Imperial Airways' flying boats show that one of the boats was already at its moorings while the other collided with it.

The wings of the boats are believed to have been slightly damaged. The machines will not be allowed to take off until an enquiry is held.

Relief machines have been despatched from Karachi and Alexandria to bring the passengers and mails.—United Press.

VILLAGE PATEL CHARGED WITH THEFT

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGROL, July 16.

A report comes from Kalewar, a village near Lavet, that a Mohamedan gentleman, who is the Patel of the village, has been charged with theft and criminal trespass. Inquiries made by your correspondent go to show that the Patel had sold an ox to a Bhil, who later on went on strike and refused to come to work at his place. The Patel it is alleged, got exasperated at this and forcibly took away the ox. The Bhil complained to the police. A warrant was thereupon, issued against the Patel, who, however, furnished the necessary security. He will be tried before later on.

The situation in this area remains unchanged except that some police officers, are doing their utmost to press the labourers to resume work. There is no news of the long-awaited Labour Inquiry Committee and it is feared that the poor workers, if left to themselves, will be starved into submission.

VATICAN TO ISSUE NEW GOLD COINS

VATICAN CITY (By Mail)

New gold coins to the total value of 5,000,000 lire (roughly £55,000) will shortly be issued by the Vatican State. The coins will carry the date "1936" and bear the head of Pius XI in relief.

There is no gold coinage at present in circulation either in Italy or the Vatican city state.

It is expected that when the gold coins are put into circulation they will soon be snapped up by collectors and hoarders of gold.

The Vatican State is also issuing silver and nickel coins to the value of nearly 1,000,000 lire.—Reuter.

DR. LOHIA & A "SOLDIER"

Ugly Incident At Allahabad Cinema Theatre

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

An altercation in which Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. figured occurred in a local Cinema theatre at a night show when an Englishman presumably a soldier rushed from the group and demanding passage from Dr. Lohia, who was in his white Gandhi cap, gave him a rude push with his elbow.

Dr. Lohia who had just entered the theatre and was taking his seat was taken aback by this sudden attack. But sooner than said, he mastered the situation by giving a steadied return push to the Englishman with resounding shouts of "Get out." The Englishman having thus got pushed from the whole length of the row of seats tried to challenge the Doctor for a free fight but subsequently went away by another way, taking his seat in a different row.

Nothing further has occurred so far in connection with this ugly incident.—United Press

SEC. 144 AT PILIBHIT

Communal Riot Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 16.

A report from Pilibhit says that communal riot broke out there resulting in 40 Hindus being injured. The cause of the trouble is believed to be an altercation between a Muslim mango seller and two Hindu purchasers. Sec. 144 has been promulgated.

U. P. UNIVERSITIES' PROBLEM

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

With reference to the meeting of the University Committee to be held at Lucknow from July 19, it is learnt that the questionnaire which will be discussed at the meeting consists of three parts. One part deals with details of statistics of all three Universities, namely Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra in matters of staff, annual admissions, passes, finance and departmental equipment, etc.

The second part relates to the relative conditions between the examining University of Agra and the teaching Universities of Lucknow and Allahabad.

The third part relates to functional details of the Universities and such questions as lead to suggestions towards better form of administration of the Universities, as for example, whether University Courts or Executive Councils should be the governing authorities or anybody else, whether courses of study should be changed, enlarged or saltered, etc., so that the Committee may recommend the necessary legislation.—United Press.

Farukhabad Congress Resolve

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

It is reported that the Farukhabad Congress Committee have resolved to raise a Congress Militia of 10,000 from its district and it is proposed to train them through local sardars, whose training camp would start from July 20 for 21 days.—United Press.

ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS TO POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 16.

I understand, 20 vacancies as engineering supervisors to the Posts and Telegraph Department will be filled by open competitive examination next month at Simla.

Last year there were as many as 1,500 applicants for similar vacancies advertised.

The post carried a salary on a grade of Rs. 80—240.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE CALENDAR

Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
A NEW JOCKEY, REPLACING CRAG-WHO WAS RULED OFF THE TRACK-RATES RATAPLAN (#7) OFF THE PACE UNTIL THE TURN---
4-22
A TOUCH OF THE WHIP SENDS RATAPLAN AROUND THE FIELD, INTO SECOND PLACE BEHIND EPHIDOS (#2)
RATAPLAN WINS!--- BY A LENGTH!
DID YOU NOTICE EPHIDOS, DONAVAN?
HIS JOCKEY PULLED HIM UP--- HE LET RATAPLAN WIN! I WONDER IF ANSON HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THAT?
LYMAN ANDERSON

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